RELIGIOUS.

Vol. XVIII-No. 43.

VIII.

JAI.

Miscellany.

EXPERIENCE OF THE HEART. gressive Experience of the Heart," by Selected for the Boston Recorder.]

It is not that we receive new principles as we advance. We received the comprehensive principle once, that is, in regeneration. Regeneration is not a progressive, but an instantaneous act, giving life to the dead, in which blessing there is no gradation or difference of degree. And the principle of life is perfect—the incorruptible seed. Growth in grace,

or difference of degree. And the principle of life is perfect—the incorruptible seed. Growth in grace, therefore, consists of the progressive development of this holy seed, under the nurturing operation of the Spirit, through the means. It is the same holy life as was at first given, but it is demonstrated in manuring beauty; and in this last stage is the perfection of the heavenly plant.

These considerations will assist us in our further inquiry as to the nature of this matured life: for it is proper to observe, that it is discoverable in the increased decision, and power of affection or experience already possessed, not of new dispositions which were hitherto not included in the work of grace. Thus for instance, the ripened believer has in an early stage passed through deep conviction, and distressing discoveries of his own nature and heart. An increase of this conviction belongs to increasing grace; the difference lies in its accompaniments. Formerly it was productive of much distraction, or internal tunult, agitation, anguish, and the tensor fitth and hone: but now it is experion, or internal tumult, agitation, anguish, and Its upon faith and hope: but now it is experi-l in a mind so far self-reduced and mortified, as receive the discovery in submissive absement, receive the discovery in submissive absement, here is a decrease of self-importance, of self-expec-tion, and a spiritual understanding of the necessi-for laying the axe to the root of the tree. Hence e believer will say with unfeigned lowliness, "I ust decrease!" And perceives that he receives e sentence of death in himself, that he should not ust in himself, but in God who raiseth the dead. THE IMAGE OF CHRIST.

The IMAGE of Christ.

The features of the new creature in Christ are always after the pattern of him; and as the saint matures, his likeness to his Lord becomes more conspicuous; and if we may adopt the language, he is more manly, more energetic, has more of character a his face. This is observable very particularly in the advance which is made in spiritual indifference at the world and weanedness from its joys and sorrows; the soul possessing a sweet screnity and calmiess, that deepens with time, combined, as we have hown, with unfeigned love of mankind, so that thist by the strong impulse of love attracted heavenwards the spirit perpetually bounds to the bosom of the Lord, so again by the strong impulse of charity

Section of the section which has been exceeded in the control of the section of t

seen in one of the infant schools in Bath, cea in one of the intant sensors in Bath, cripple, filling the post of monitor, while ip on a high chair for the purpose; and I d, that this poor little boy, who was under nee of religious principle, had been the bringing salvation home to his house, in on of his father and mother, from an nd profligate life, to one of moral correctpiety. [The Village, by Rev. J. East. girl who was never absent from my youth-regation on Sabbath evenings, was one of est whom death called away from the lamb whom death called away from the lamb due appears to have been its first fruits of the good Shepherd. Her death-bed was was more. It was a school of instruction ther; who having refused to read to her request, received this mild but rebuking or request, received this min but reducing.
"Then, mother, I will read to you as long strength." She accordingly would take up ment as often as her mother entered the I read to her a few verses, as the time and weakness would allow.

[ib.

old, whole-

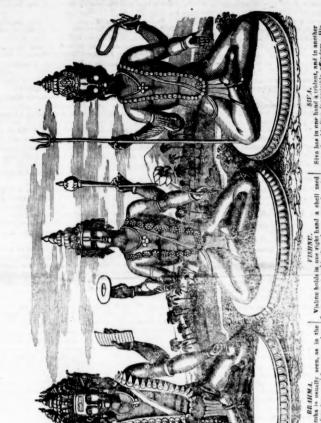
Sept. 4.

perty of conduct-tet and agreeable sices which have tre afflicted with flexibility it be-pers, and affords aution as distinct trent of the Tube,

EL PARRAR.

t myself, I have seen and do find so much truth, which is to be bought at any rate, at none; and so much transcendant excel-aniableness in Christ, that not only with and confidence I lay down my life for this truth, committing my soul to him to be hope of a joyful resurrection of the body; bless Him that gave me a life to lose, and a lay down for him. And although the marce of truth may appear to many very reckon it low; and all that I have, or le and too little for him who gave him-and to me.—Rev. Alexander Robertson,

worthy of special notice, that when our



ever, more properly made with five heads, and eight hands, in six of which are, severally, a skull, a deer, fire, an axe, a rosary, and the rod of an elephant driver; while of the remaining two, which are empty, one is extended to bestow blessings, and

the other raised to forbid fear.

But the image more commonly worshipped in the Siva-pooja, is that of the lingu, or lingum, which is a cylindrical stone placed upright in another at its base; or it may be made by squeezing a little clay in the hand, and placing it on a leaf, or some other seat. It is an independent over and the history of its

the hand, and placing it on a leaf, or some other sent. It is an indecent image, and the history of its origin is too obscene to be told;—yet before this, men and women alike bow, and worship it together. He is sometimes represented as a devotee, clothed in a tyger's skin, with a necklace of human skulls, and an alms-dish made from the skull of one of Brahma's heads in his hand."

But besides these three, the objects of worship among the Hindoos are almost innumerable. There are twentyone celestial deities, who are admitted into the devaloskum, or Siva's heaven; and besides these they recken above three hundred and thirty millions of inferior and terrestial gods, who are not admitted to this heaven. Among these are included the san, moon, stars, defied men, evil spirits, beasts, hirds, reptiles, rivers, brooks, stones, &c.; all of which the Hindoos suppose to be living creatures. The houses of many of the Hindoo princes contain courts filled with idols, each of which has an establishment of priests who perform the ceremonies of daily tablishment of priests who perform the ceremonies of daily

worship.
"The images of the gods may be made of almost "The images of the gods may be made of almost all the metals, as well as of wood, stone, clay, &c. Most of the permanent images are made of wood or stone; those which are destroyed at the close of festivals, are made of clay. Small images of brass, silver, and gold, are not uncommon. The sculpture of stone images resembles that of the popish images of the 12th century; those cast in brass, &c. exhibit a similar progress of the arts. The consecration of an image is accompanied which is that of conveying sight and life to the image, for which there are appropriate formulas, with prayers, inviting the deof an image is accompanied with a number of cereal warned his followers to take heed and of covetousness, the example which he fi this sin is not one that was a plunderer of ear's property, an unfair dealer, or an oppression property, and the first to arquire a handsome in an oppression of the first to arquire a handsome is and then to retire from business and live at (Luke xv. 21.)—Fuller.

The Hindeo festivals, or seasons of worship, instead of exerting a sobering, restraining influence on the wershippers, only call them together to indulge in the scenes of noisy confusion and the most unbrilled riot and debauchery. The festival of Doorga, the most crowded and popular of all the Hindeo festivals, after exhibiting scenes of moral pollution, which must not be described, closes with libations to the gods, so powerful as to produce general intoxication. What must be the state of morals in a country, when its religious institutions and public shows, at which the whole population is present, thus sanctify vice, and carry the maltitudes into the very gulf of depravity and ruin?

Yet such is the religion of a hundred millions in India: nd such substantially is the religion of four hundred a ions of idolators inhabiting various parts of the world!

Sabbath Schools.

For the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, No. VIII. There is one striking evidence of the indifference f parents and teachers on the subject of Sabbath ichools, to which I have not yet adverted. I refer to an almost universal neglect to inform themselves in regard to the best methods of catablishing, con-

amozingly interesting subject.
There is published at Philadelphia, a Sunday
School Journal. It has been in existence nearly
three years. It contains, or professes to contain

About 20,000 in connexion with the Union.

wants tanggishing for want of support, and only taken by one in thirty of these very individuals,—
I say if these facts could be communicated to the rational inhabitants of some other planet, would they, or in indeed, cauld they believe them? It seems impossible. Could even the people of a neighboring continent believe the statement, should they hear of it?

They would ask perhaps, whether it is not possible, ask is Sunday School Journal exists. When covinced of the contrary, they might be disposed to inquire whether the work has not something forbiding in it anspect or character, or whether it may not be written in a style which is unintelligible. When assured that on the contrary, it is conducted in a highly popular, not to say attractive manner, they would probably inquire, in the last place, whether its cost might not be so great as to place it beyond the reach of most teachers. How many pounds seriling is it a year? an Englishman would naturally ask. Should be be told that its yearly price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings stead price is less than kalf a pound (or 10 shillings ste

And who that reflects will not be astonished? The work costs \$2, a year, and to those who receive it by mail, 52 to 78 cents more, though as it is sent to agents and others in packages, it may in general be seasonably obtained, if paid for in advance, at only two dollars a year; and individuals or companies may receive three copies for \$55, which for a single paper is only \$1,67 a year. The paper contains little if any useless matter. Almost the whole of its columns are filled with the most practical and valuable facts and suggestions; and its

benefit of our readers some Reports and pamphlets Report of the Sunday School Union for 1833, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

PRAYERFUL CHILDREN IN SHROPSHIRE. PRAYERFUL CHILDREN IN SHROPSHIRE.

At Prees Heath a very useful teacher has been removed by death. This pious man had been accustomed to hold a prayer meeting with the children of the Sunday School on one part of every Lord's day; but when he was called to rest from his habors, there "was no one like-ninded, who cared for them" as he did, to carry on this interesting and important service. The children, however, were not to be deprived of a privilege they so dearly loved on account of the want of a leader. After the death of their kind superintendent, they still continued to meet by themselves, at the same hour, and in the same place; and thus, without the aid, or even the or a almost universal neglect to inform themselves in regard to the best methods of catablishing, consumer to the continued to in regard to the best methods of catablishing, consecting, and sustaining them.

I have not at hand the last Report of the American Sanday School Union; but if I had, I think I should find it stated that there are not far from 100,000° teachers engaged in this cause; but to put the number so low as to avoid the suspicion of a wish to exaggerate, I will suppose there are only 80,000. The number of families—I mean, now, professing Christian families—only,—who furnish pupils to these schools, cannot, at the lowest possible estimate, be less than 150,000.

The whole community are, indeed, deeply interested in the result of such a mighty engine as the Sabbath School system, but here are 80,000 teachers and 300,000 parents who are or ought to be, doubly so. Every one of these teachers and parents ought to seek for every opportunity of obtaining wise direction and important information on this amazingly interesting subject.

Amongst the smaller children in the Independent school, there seems to be a tenacity of purpose altogether extraordinary in the use of a short but comprehensive form of prayer:—"O God, convert my soul, for Christ's suke, Amen," taught them by Mr. Wilson, your missionary, two Mr. Wilson, your missionary, two years since. This form of prayer, it is known, is constantly and very fervently used, by many of the very young

just such information as every Sabbath School Teacher needs; That the work is neknowledges that he needs. That the work is what it professes to be, there can be no doubt, for there is the most ample testimony of its excellence, indeed I never heard a doubt expressed in regard to its character, by its bitterest enemy.

Now though there are \$0,000 parents, the work is, as I learn from this paper is indispensable, to say nothing at present of \$00,000 parents, the work is, as I learn from good authority, struggling for an existence! What number of subscripers it has, I am not informed, but it cannot exceed 2,500 to 3000. Thus it is probably taken by less than one teacher in 30, through out the United States!!!

Now if these facts, that there are on this globe a people of sur pretensions, employing 80,000 teachers, the work is the work will the knowledge that a just he held to their profession, a paper exactly adaped to their wants languishing for want of support, and onlystaken by one in thirty of these very individuals,—I say if these facts could be communicated to the rational inhabitants of sone other planet, would they, or in indeed, could they believe them? It seems impossible. Could even the people of a neighboring continent believe the statement, should they hear of it?

They would ask perhaps, whether it is not possi-

2. An effort is also made to injure the character of Ministers from the North, by exciting the suspicion that they may not be entirely "sound in the faith." This charge is not presented in a direct and tangible form; for then the accuser might be arraigned and tried before our ecclesiastical tribunals on an action of slander. But it is done by invendos. on an action of stander. Dut it is one by instead of and scrainless, conveying the idea, that instead of being entirely orthodox, according to the standards of the church, they have a leaning to Hopkinsianism, or Pelgianism, or some other heresy, and are there-fore not to be trusted.

3. When the inquiry is made respecting the sup-

3. When the inquiry is made respecting the supply of vacant churches, there are those who confidently assert that none but natives of the South will answer the purpose—as though Ministerial qualifications mainly depended upon the place of one's birth. Or when an important post is to be occupied, as a professorship in a Theological Seminary or as a director in such an institution, to hold out the idea that none but a southern man can advantageously fill the station, seems to us indicative of a bigotry and a prejudice which do not at all camport with the enlarged spirit of the Gospel. Such distinctions are moreover calculated to produce an injurious effect upon the interests of religion in two ways, first, by exciting a spirit of pride and of self importance in Ministers Southern born, and seconsly, by wounding the feelings and producing disaffection in those who owe their nativity to the North. In the porest days of the Church, latitude and longitude entered not at all into the computation of a Minister's qualifications. Is he competent? Is he pious? ntered not at all into the computation of a Minis-er's qualifications. Is he competent? Is he pious? she orthodox? Is he zealous? Is he prudent?

liessed change, among which the zeal of a few pious sailors has been very conspicuous. One instance I shall mention in the "History of the Two Mates."

One Sunday afternoon I was walking on the quarter-deck, meditating on the goodness of God. We had spenta most solemn and delightful morning. Many of the congregation were melted to tears! and I was anticipating a still more interesting meeting in the afternoon, when I was interrupted for a moment by a smart young man coming on board. It was an hour before service; but, in order to occupy him, I dreeted him where to find some tracts. "And may I take some for the men too, Sir?" said my smiling friend. "Yes," I replied, "take one for each of your ship's company." Soon after this our people come on deck; and, when the mate appeared, I saw the stranger spring from larboard to starboard in a moment, and laying hold of his hand shook it most heartily. They then began to talk, and the shaking of hands was renewed again and again. After service I said to our mate, who was a pious man, "what was the cause of all your shaking hands just now?" "Why, Sir," said he, "i it is altogether a most interesting affair. You must know, Sir, that about ten years ago I wintered in Sunderland. At that time there was a great stir among godly people of all denominations; they seemed determined to snatch sinners as brands from the fire, and in many instances I believe they succeeded. I, as well as others, was engaged in endeavoring to prevail upon sailors to attend the preaching of the gospel; and the young fieltows that I met with, and encouraged to go to the preaching. He went with me; and he says that then and there God was pleased to touch his heart, and to bring him under deep convictions of sin. Then he began in earnest to seek after the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of his soul, and he quickly found him, and obtained merey; and ever since that day be has been walking in the narrow path which leadeth unto everlasting life; what is very surprising. Sir, we have never seen each othe

Colonization.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We are happy to be able, by the attention of a friend, to lay before our readers the Address of a Society for sending out Colonists to Africa upon a foundation which all our friends at the North will approve. Even those to whom the traffic in ardent spirit has been regarded as an insurmountable obection to Liberia, must be satisfied with this plan. The contemplated settlement at Cape Palmas bear no small resemblance to that which landed on Plymouth Rock, 213 years ago. May the same blessing attend this interesting Temperance Colony, which was granted to those who laid the foundation of all the institutions which bless the land of the Pilgrims. Address.

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society

Colonization Society.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have deemed it proper, at this time, to anticipate the usual period of their Annual Report: and in the address which they now submit to the members of the Society, and the friends of Colonization generally, they propose to state particularly what they have done in the execution of

the process of the Society, and the friends of the souls of men? And is he "not afraid to speak though kings should hear?" These were the inquiries. And when these qualifications were found to unite in any individual, no question was asked where he happened to be born. This was regarding the church of Christ as one in every latitude. And unless a similar spirit be cherished among us, it will be in vain to calculate upon the favor of Zion's King. God will rebuke our pride and worldly spirit by sensible tokens of his displeasure.

There is one other consideration which deserves the attention of our Ministers and churches—and that is, the chief source from which a portion of this prejudice has arisen. Let them for a moment consider who sustains the character of being the Aposte of infidelity at the South—what his country—his

wo hundred thousand dollars for the transport and reception of emigrants in Africa; and the a society was incorporated with ample powers to complish the ends which it had in view.

the ends which it had in view.
It was early foreseen that a difficulty would arise in the limited capacity of the present settlements to receive emigrants from Maryland to the extent that, in the limited capacity of the present seatement of receive emigrants from Maryland to the extent that, hereafter, might be desirable. The parent society, acting for the entire Union, was bound to apportion the number of emigrants that Liberia was capable of accommodating, among the applicants from the different states; when, if the quota of Maryland should not be equal to her demand, a check might be given to emigration, at times when it might be most prejudicial. Indeed, a very small increase of the number of emigrants would have produced this effect during the present year.—With a view, therefore to this amicinated emergency, the state society effect during the present year.—what he was the fore, to this anticipated emergency, the state society determined to form a new colony, which, increasing in its capacity to receive in the same proportion that the spirit of emigration increased at home, would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the

would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the state society, could have no control.

There were reasons, besides that above mentioned, which particularly moved the state society to undertake, by itself, the establishment of a new settlement, under its own auspices. It had so happened, that the present colony of Liberia had assumed rather a commercial character in the course of its brief, but valuable, existence. The wealth, that some of its settlers had acquired, was owing to the trade which they carried on with the natives and with the vessels that frequented their harbor. It with the vessels that frequented their harbor. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary impor-tance,—not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists, and render-ing them independent of remote places or the native inhabitants for food; but because nine-tenths if not innabitants for 1003; but because nine-tenths it not a far greater proportion, of the enigrants from this country would make better farmers than traders:—besides which, instead of having all their bad feelings brought into play by the artifices of a petty native traffic, engendering vicious habits by the intervals of idleness that it afforded, the enigrants, findvals of inteness that it amounts, or in the moment of their arrival, and occupied with healthful labor, would have their minds in the best state to receive and preserve those sentiments of religion to receive and preserve those sentiments of religion and morality, which it was the wish of the state society should form the character of the population. It was also believed, that an agricultural community, spreading itself to the interior, would not only present better examples to the surrounding heathen, whom it was designed to bring to Gospel light, but would afford greater facilities for a rapidly increasing emigration from this country, than could be afforded by trading towns, however prosperous they might be. Of the soundness of these views, the Board of Managers had ample assurance, in the endeavors of the parent society to introduce an agricultural spirit into Liberia.

There was another object, which the Board of Managers thought of much importance, and which ociety should form the character of the population,

Managers thought of much importance, and which they proposed to combine with emigration from Maryland; and which could best be effected at the bear the use of ardent spirit, except in case of sick-ness; and holding any person inelligible to office in the colonial government, who either used or traf-ficked in it. An opportunity was offered of found-ing a nation upon the principle of temperance, and the Board of Managers thought it wise to lay hold of it.

It must not for a moment be supposed, that in deoices of the state society and subject to its control, e Board of Managers intended either rivalry or opposition, in the remotest degree, to the American Colonization Society. On the contrary, the Board of Managers held in too high esteem the labors of the fathers of colonization—they found themselves profiting by their experience too often, to be influenced by any other motive than the ardent desire to co-operate in the most efficient manner in the great object of their labors. This, it was believed, after the experience of fifteen years, since the founding of the institution could be best effected by each state's undertaking the scheme of colonization withstate's undertaking the scheme of colonization within its confines. This had been done by the Maryand society in 1831, with results that never could ave been anticipated, under the system, which imosed upon the board at Washington, duties, in reard to informing the people, that could only be accomplished by state societes, not existing for the collection of funds only, but interested in the applica-tion of those funds for the immediate benefit of the con-tributors. It was also believed that the entire successof tributors. It was also believed, that the entire success of colonization in Md. would do more to enlist the whole country in the cause, than the removal of twice the country in the cause, than the removal of twice the number of enigrants in the same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately wherever offered throughout the Union. That Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding state, was admitted; and the Board of Managers, in determining to establish a new settle-

or the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas, alone, is, therefore, sufficient to make it one day, a most important commercial depot. All the vessels, destined for the Niger, must pass by it on their way from Europe or America; and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposit or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land, towards the interior, or, by the consting by land, towards the interior, or, by the coasting trade of the colony, to the great river of central

Africa.

The temperature at Cape Palmas is about the The temperature at Cape Palmas is about the same as at Monrovia. In point of health, it is believed to possess superior advantages. Dr. Hall, the physician, who went out in the Orion, and who resided for upwards of two years at Monrovia, explored the coast from that place to Cape Lahou, considerably to the east of Cape Palmas, and stated the fact from his own experience and observation, that a vessel rarely entered Monrovia roads from the windward about Rio Grande, Nunez or Pongas, in a healthy condition; while on the contexts a case windward about Rio Grande, Nunez or Pongas, in a healthy condition; while, on the contrary, a case of sickness as rarely came to his knowledge on board vessels returning from the leeward about Cape Palmas. Captain Spence, an English gentleman, who has for fourteen years maintained a settlement at the mouth of the Cestos river, between Bassa and Cape Palmas, informed Dr. Hall, "that during his long residence there, he had often had occasion to campley or shore masters of years and their seconds." long residence there, he had often had occasion to employ on shore masters of vessels and their crews direct from Europe, and that they had frequently remained on shore for weeks, and even months; and that during the whole time, but few cases of disease had occurred among foreigners, which could in any degree be attributed to the climate." At the present settlements, the danger to foreigners from remaining on shore a single night is well known. These facts may be accounted for upon an inspection of the map of Africa, where it will be seen, that from the Senegal, north of Cape Verd, to the St. Pauls, in the present colony, the country is intersected with rivers rising far in the interior—as the Gambia, the Domingo, Rio Grande, Nunez, Pongas, Kabba, Sierra Leone, Karamanka and Pissou,—all bringing to the ocean vast quantities of alluvial deposit, to create and give rank luxuriance to the mangrove swamps, the supposed profific cause in any degree be attributed to the climate." At the to the mangrove swamps, the supposed prolific cause of disease,—while from the St. Pauls, round by Palmas, to the Assince, near Cape Three s, no rivers of any length appear upon the One of the greatest advantages, however, next to

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facility with which was been stored in a letter there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter the dated July, 1832, "now used by the few emigrants on hand, and by most of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape Palmas. Our schooner is barrily able to supply the demand, and in fact does not." "To give some idea of the comparative importance of Monrovia and Cape Palmas," continues Dr. Hall, "I will just say, that the object of my last voyage down the coast, was the purchase of rice. We used

West India Islands."

"The face of the country," continues Dr. Hall,
"is entirely different from that around Monrovia.
As far as the eye can reach, it is open, and in a
great degree cultivated; and no part is covered
with that dense, impenerable undergrowth so prejudicial to agriculture and extensive inland commu-

"As regards the advantages of locating the town itself, I think they are superior at Cape Palmas to any other section of the coast. At the southernmost point, where the promontory is connected with the main land, is located Cape Town, as it is called. main land, is located Cape Town, as it is called. This everlooks the south anchorage or roads. From this point the Cape runs in a northwest direction parallel with the windward coast, terminating very abruptly in almost perpendicular inaccessible cliffs, forming between this and the main a fine secure bay, where all small vessels which the Colony may possess, can have, in the worst seasons, a perfectly secure harbor. A small river empties into the bay

secure harbor. A small river emplies into the lay at its head or eastern extremity.

"I should advise," says Dr. Hall, "the purchase of the whole of this Cape, including the town, bay, and as much of the surrounding country as practicable.—The town would serve well for emigrants, cable.—The town would serve well for emigrants, until they could have time and means to erect a more suitable one. The highest point, or extremity of the promontory, is cleared, but not occupied. It is about one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a small fortification here, with a few good guns, would effectually command the bay, the roads, the native town, and, in thet, the whole surrounding country, within cannon shot. Should the natives wish to retain their town, still the point ought to be secured and fortified, as it would completely cover the settlement, which would in that case, he made on the opposite side of the bay, at the mouth of the on the opposite side of the bay, at the mouth of the

In another part of his letter, after speaking of several points between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, Dr. Hall says: "But the object parmount to every other connected with the Society, on this side of the Atlantic, appears to have been cutirely overlooked;

Atlantic, appears to have been entirely overlooked; I mean the purchase of Cape Palmas,"

The account thus given by Dr. Hall, from his own observations, is fully confirmed by the testimony of other persons, who have either visited Cape Palmas, or who have made it a subject of inquiry from traders on the coast. Indeed, for five years, Cape Palmas has been spoken of as a fit site for a new settlement, and during that time every concentuity had been and during that time every opportunity had been taken to obtain information respecting it; and now, Maryland; and which could best be effected at the commencement of a settlement, and for which exclusive control was necessary. This was the establishment of the temperance principle, as a fundamental one—prohibiting any person from leaving Maryland for Africa, who would not first agree to fortages, also, are important; for although agricultural advantages, also, are important; for although agricultural will be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet commercial advantages, also, are important; for although agricultural will be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet commercial advantages, also, are important; for although agricultural access will have every facility afforded to it, and will merce will have every facility afforded to it, and will secure that trade and constant intercourse with the United States, which will multiply the facilities of emigration to such a degree, that when the colony offers sufficient inducements, numbers of emigrants will, at their own cost, seek the shores of Africa, with the colony of the state of with the same eagerness, that the natives of Europe with far less reason to emigrate, now seek

shores of America.

The site of the new colony having been thus fixed upon, Dr. Hall who had returned to this country, was selected as the first agent of the Board of Managers in Africa. His knowledge of the territory in question; his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives; his skill in the discases of the country; and the high character, which he bore among all the emigrants in Liberia, recommended him strongly to the Board. He is now preparing for his departure, with the first expedition this fall.

The expedition will be made in a vessel, calculated to accommodate comfortably from seventy to one

ted to accommodate comfortably from seventy to one hundred emigrants. About twenty five of these will hundred emigrants. About twenty five of these will be taken from this country; and the remainder will be selected from among such of our already acclimated emigrants, in Liberin, as may be willing to remove. The vessel will take out the merchandize required to pay for the territory; arms and ammunition; provisions for six months; the frames of a store and agency touse, tools, agricultural implements; in fact every thing that may be necessary to need the warts of the emigrants on their arrival meet the wants of the emigrants on their arrival.

After receiving, at Monrovia and Bassa, the settlers from those places, the vessel will proceed to Cape Palmas, and remain there until a stockade is ersetted, cannon mounted, &c., and the settlement made. Expedition will then follow expedition, as the enseits of the colour to receive them will justify Managers, in determining to establish a new settlement, felt satisfied that they were adopting the best, if not the only means, by which, under existing circumstances, it could be accomplished.

The next question that presented itself was the selection of a site for the new colony; and after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a southeast direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovin, Grand Bass, and Cestos river, here turns to the east-northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas, to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the trade winds being constant and regular from the northwest; but from the leeward, or enstward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas averagely level. for some time, of maintaining the new emigrants, until acclimated, will be materially diminished, it

These are the plans of the Board of Managers, with regard to the settlement at Cape Palmas. They with regard to the settlement at Cape Fainas. They feel most truly gratified in being able, at this early date, to inform the Society, that the American Board of Missions have so far approved the location, and the principles upon which the new settle ment is to be made, as to have directed their first missionary to Africa to make an establishment at

missionary to Africa to make an establishment at Cape Palmas, for the commencement of a system of missionary labor, which while its more peculiar object will be the instruction of the heathen, will nevertheless exercise a most salutary influence on the morals and babits of the colonists.

There is another subject, connected with state colonization, which is here important to notice. It has been charged, again and again, against the general scheme, that its tendencies were to perpetuate slavery; and, at this moment, both in this country and in Europe, there are those who stigmatize the labors of men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Ayres, Ashmun, Key, Gurley, Anderson and Randall as labors of men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Avres, Ashmun, Key, Gurley, Anderson and Randall as leading to this end. Unfounded as is the charge, it has many believers. The colonization law of Maryland is based upon a far different principle; for the immigration of slaves is expressly prohibited, and the transportation of those who are emancipated is amply provided for. In accordance, therefore, with the general sentiment of the public, and anxious that colonization in the state should be relieved from the imputation put upon the cause, the resolutions accompanying this address were manimously adopted; avowing that the extrepation of slavery in Maryland was the chief object of the society's existence. The right of property in slaves was recognized by the laws of the country, and all their miniments clustered around it. It was admitted that it could only be touched by the voluntary action of those immediatetouched by the voluntary action of those immediatetouched by the voluntary action of those indirections by interested in it. But the board of managers become, leved, that the time had nearly arrived when this action would take place in Maryland; and when it was determined to avow the extirpation of slavery in the state as an object worthy of every exertion, although it was with a confidence in success, yet it although it was with a confidence in success, yet it was with a full conviction that it could only be brought about, in the words of the resolutions, by "efforts addressed to the understanding and experience of the people, and by advocating and supporting rolonization as the best, truest and most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances," Any other course would be as inconsistent with the

Any other course would be as inconsistent with the feeling of the state, as injurious to the very class intended to be benefited.

The views of the board of managers extended still One of the greatest advantages, however, next to its healthiness, that Cape Palmas possesses, is the facility with which agriculture may be pursued there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter dated July, 1832, "now used by the few emigrants on hand, and by mort of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape Palmas. Our schooner is hardly able to supply the demand, and in fact does not." "To give some idea of the comparative importance of colonization within its confines—those states having emigrants to send to Liberia, sending them for such reasons as please them—those states hav-ing no emigrants for Africa, but which are willing to contribute their money to the cause of coloniza-tion, selecting for themselves the particular objects,

all exertions, at every town, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to accomplish our object, but a sufficiency of rice to support a crew could not be obtained on our passage down. We arrived at Cape Palmas, and in three days received on bound two hundred bushels. We then weighed anchor, and dropped about fifty miles to the leeward, and received two hundred bushels more. While lying at these two places, we saw and spoke two Spanish vessels, an English ship and brig, and an American harque, all of which were filling with rice—and in fact, no vessel, homeward bound, passes the Cape without receiving a few hundred bushels of rice, either for this port, (Monrovia), Cape Verds, or the West India Islands."

"The face of the country," continues Dr. Hall, is entirely different from that around Monrovia. contended for, as the proper basis of colonization; and her state society, in its exertions to add another er non-staveholing state to the Union, will present as interesting an object to the friends of colonization northward, as has ever yet claimed their attention northward, as has ever yet claimed their attention since the first promulgation of the scheme. Other slaveholing states will follow the example of Maryland, and all the sooner for being let alone. Any attempt on the part of the north, to procure the avowal, in the parent society, of principles obnoxious to the south, could only succeed after a bitter contest, and would if successful, be followed by the withdrawal of nearly all, if not all, the slaveholding withdrawar or nearly all, it not all, the slaveholding states from any participation in the general design— while the success of the south in such a contest, would, perhaps, be followed by the north's with-holding that assistance which it has heretofore so liberally afforded. Separate state action upon the subject, however, as in Maryland, will at once abate all irritating questions connected with the subject between the north and south, without losing a sin-gle friend to colonization; and to the system that between the north and south, without losing a sin-gle friend to colonization; and to the system that secures this, coincident, as it will be, with the course pursued by Maryland, the hoard of managers will give their most hearty concurrence.

The Board of managers have thus stated their views and declared their plans; and they now call for aid from the members of the society throughout the state, and from the friends of colonization gene-

couragement of agriculture, the defence and good government of the colony, and the many wants of a government of the colony, and the many wants of a young people in a strange land—all these sequire, in the outset, funds which philanthropy must furnish: —and, with a humble reliance for success upon the goodness of that Divine Being, who has witched over the infant settlement of Liberia, until it has become a shining proof of the practicability of colo-nization, the board of directors make their present appeal—not only in behalf of Maryland, but of Af-rice, and only for the reasonal of a sylfrom our ca—not only for the removal of an evilfrom our mutry, but for the spread of civilizatios and the osnel through a benighted land.

Religious Intelligence.

REMARKABLE INDICATIONS.

REMARKABLE INDIVISION
There is great encouragement to hops, that the ng delayed spiritual blessings, for which our misonary brethren of the Bombay mission have bounded in labors and prayers, and in which labors many distinguished workmen have falien,—are bout to be realized. A spirit of inquiry, altogether means a means to have been awakened; and when unusual, appears to have been awakened; and when hat mass of mind .- which has been receiving in truction from the missionaries for a series of years. struction from the missionaries for a series of years, apparently to little purpose,—is once in indution, we may surely expect results bearing some proportion to efforts previously expended.—We can anticipate no event which would so confirm the faith and invigorate the exertions of the friends of missions in this country, as an extensive revival of religion at Bouchay and the neighboring region, where New.

this country, as an extensive revival of rengion at Bombay, and the neighboring region, where New-ell and Hall, the pioneers in this work, toiled and prayed, and where rest their bones.

In a letter to Mr. Graves written 20th of March last, by Mr. Stone at Bombay, and published in the Richmond Telegraph, there is the following interesting passage:
"There seems to have been quite a change in

traces. Severa Braining to the the cheer day, in my offering them books, they did not want the books made by the Padres, but "give us your Scriptures, which you say God gave for the instruction of all men, and we will receive and read them—we wish to know what God has spoken, we care not for what man says." I regretted I had not a copy of the Gospel at hand.—Dear brother, what does this state of feelintimate? Does it not indicate that the spirit of Lord is invisibly directing the minds of the pecto the proper source for divine instruction? And est it not intimate the course to be pursued by use who are sent forth to give them Christian instruction. who are sent forth to give them Christian in-tion? viz. to give them the pure word of God, nd to explain and enforce its truths? I have for and to explain and enforce as truths: I have for some time, been of the opinion, thatmany of is have relied more on human than divine means for converting the heathen. You understand me, there has been more dependance on tracts, than on the word of God, and the simple, and affectionate preaching of the Gospel. The demand for the eaching of the Gospel. The demand for the riptures is increasing, but we have none to give sm. The mission have voted to reprint 5000 copol Luke at the expense of the American Board, e rejoice to hear that a printer is probably on his ty to Bombay ere this, to take charge of the printdepartment.

g department."
On this, in that place, novel request—" Give us be Scriptures—we wish to know what God has spoon, we care not for what man says"—the Editor of the Telegraph has the following appropriate com-

ment.
"This remarkable language is the request of the hinded heathen in Bombay, of the bramins, the highest caste. Well may be ask, and the question deserves the serious consideration of American Christians.—What does it mean? What does it inchristians,—If hat does it mean? What does it in-dicate? By the date of the letter, it appears that at the erry time a widow was devoting \$100 of the avails of her industry to the foreign distribution of the Bible, and a few Christians in Viginia was simultaneous movements of the same omniscient Spirit, in creating a thirst for the heavenly gift in Bombay, and an earnest desire to impart it in the Church of Virginia." [Christian Mirror.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO AFRICA.

On Sunday evening, the Rev. John Cloud, one of On Sunday evening, the Rev. John Cloud, one he missionaries appointed to West Africa by t Vestern foreign Missionary, (at Pittsburg) w rdained in the Brick church in Beekman street. On Monday evening a missionary meeting was old in the First (Wall street) Presbyterian church, held in the First (Wall street) Preshyterian church, at which the Rev. Messrs. Cloud and Pinney missionaries, and Mr. James Temple, colored assistant, were present for the purpose of receiving their instructions from the society, and taking leave of their fellow Christians in this city. Rev. Matthew Laird (the third missionary) and his wife were expected tobe present at this meeting, but finding themselves unable to reach the city in season, they proceeded, we understand, directly to Norfolk, from which port the Jupiter, with all the missionaries, is to sail in a few days.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cloud and Pinney, Rev. President Durbin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Spring. The Instructions were read by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Coresponding Secretary of the Society. The followlowing are extracts:

The intelligence received from the visit of their The intelligence received from the visit of their first missionary to Africa, has led the executive committee to designate some eligible spot in the Bassa country as the position to be first occupied by the present mission. In connection with this, however, it is expected that you will, as soon as circumstances allow extend a branch of your missionary stances allow, extend a branch of your missionary operations to King Sou's town and its adjacent terrioperations to King Sou's town and its adjacent territory. This man, who seems to possess a larger
measure of the spirit of enterprize than is common
to most of the petty princes of Western Africa, and
whose dominions are on the main thoroughfare to
the interior, will not, it is supposed, be friendly to
the introduction of Christian missionaries among
his subjects. While Bassa may afford you a safe
location for an immediate and safe and promising
commencement of your evangelical labors, the populous village of Boatswain will put you in possession of the best advance position towards the central kingdoms of the great contineatal valley. Even

ment of one of the most formidable barriers to the introduction of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

"As along the western coast of Africa and to a considerable extent inland there are scarcely any considerable extent inland there are scarcely any traces of agriculture or the mechanic arts, and as the extreme indolence and poverty of the people, is such as to excite feelings of the deepest commiscration, you will be provided with the means, on a limited scale, of exhibiting to them the benefits fresulting from the cultivation of the soil; and you will, as far manual labor can be obtained, and the demands of the mixing require requirements and superintend these

the mission require, commence and superintend these agricultaral pursuits."

"The existence of a desire on the part of the people, through the entire region to which your labors are likely to extend, to learn the English language, and have it taught to their children, will afford you foolibile for the entire the content of the content facilities for the speedy commencement of schools, in which a large portion of the population may be taught; and it is the special wish of the committee, that under your direction infant and village schools should be commenced and extended as fast as the churches in this country shall provide the requisite means for their sumper? means for their support."

"Amidst all your plans and efforts for the cultiva-

"Anidst all your plans and efforts for the cutava-tion of the rising generation, you will aim at their hopeful conversion to God with a constancy and carnestness suited to the great intrinsic and relative importance of the object itself. Civilization and the provision of a system of educating an unlettered people, are objects of great importance in them-selves, and as they aid in a work of evangelization; but you will not leave the high and sacred functions but you will not leave the high and sacred function of the ministerial office for the habits of mere educa tion, or the pursuits of agriculture and the mechan

LETTER FROM SMYRNA.

LETTER FROM SMYRNA.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter neceived by him from the Rev. Wm. G. Schaufler, one of our missionaries in Turkey. The letter is dated Smyrna, August 1st.

'I am now here looking about for houses for Messrs. Temple and Hallock, and for a magazine built of stone for our presses; and it is no easy thing to find accommodations which promise at all to prove convenient and acceptable. Heft Constantinople on the 5th of last month, on board the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Jones, and after a tedious passage of almost nine days, arrived here, where I was received very hospitably by Mr. Brewer. Since that I have, besides searching for houses and magazines, made the acquaintance of Mr. Lewis, the Jewish missionary here. I have seen his asylum for inquiress after Christianity, and his medical dispensary, where the poor of all denominations may come and receive gratuitous medical advice, and medicines. I think I have learned some useful lessons here. I have seen some Jewish families to and fro, some Turks, &c. and ever since my arrival Mr. Brewer has given me the privilege to preach to his little flock every Sunday afternoon.

My letters from Constantinople give the pleasant intelligence that all are well there. Mr. Goodell and Mr. Dwight are on a tour around the Marmora sea,—a tour by water. I hope that much good may be done by that little excursion, besides its tendency to fit them for another winter's confinement. On account of the inconveniences of our residence at Ortakoy, Mr. G. and Mr. D. have taken houses the

account of the inconveninences of our residence at Ortakoy, Mr. G. and Mr. D. have taken houses the former at Galata, and latter, (with whom I expe-to live,) at Pera, but so as to be sufficiently ne together. On returning to constantinopte I hope find them in their new dwellings. When I left Cou stantinople, there were some appearances of the plague there, but they seem since to have subsided and all is safe in that respect." [N. Y. Obs.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS .- This mouth is great interest to the friends of Missions. We now (Oct. 10) have in this city (N. York) and its vicinitwo methodist missionaries just embarking for frica with their wives, and Miss Farrington as a sacher. Also three Presbyterian missionaries des-ued for the same field, with a teacher. The whole ompany go out in the Jupiter. This morning the Rev. Dame! Lee arrived in town on his way to the Flat Head Indians. He is to accompany the Rev. Jason Lee, who is expected daily, and to assist him. Mr. Jason Lee has the charge of the mission. They are young, hardy, enterprising, devoted men of God.

[Methodist Advocate.]

Missionary Meeting in Baltimore.—Messrs Wright and Spaulding were present on Tuesda of last week at a farewell meeting in Baltimore which according to all accounts, was one of the la gest and most interesting of the kind ever held i Rev. Mr. Davis pre of the Presbyterian church, who is about to sail to Africa, first addressed the meeting. He was follow ed by Mr. Nevius, of the same church. Messrs ed by Mr. Nevius, of the same church. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright then delivered their farewell address, which produced an effect seldom winessed in such assemblies. After these gentleman had concluded, Mr. Collins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, moved that a subscription should be opened by gentlemen at \$20 each, to the number of fifteen, to raise \$300, for the purpose of giving \$100 to each of the ladies who were nobly leaving kindred, home and country, for the salvation of Africa. The subscription was immediately filled, and the number extended to twenty, making a sum of \$400. The choir belonging to the church (Light street) subscription, another was opened at \$5 to each name, scription, another was opened at \$5 to each name, with the design of obtaining fifty subscription, another was opened at \$5 to each name, with the design of obtaining fifty subscription obtained nearly a hundred names. After which the plate passed round, and the entire collection and subscription amounted to twelve herded documents.

[Mercantile Journal.]

Interesting Settlement in Illinois.

An agent in Iffinois lately formed a school under resting circumstances, as thus detailed by him

avails of her industry to the foreign distribution of the Bilde, and a few Christians in Virginia were looking to God to direct them in the work: At that time, and before the adoption of the resolution to raise \$20,000 in our State, the heathen, many thousands of miles distant from us, were petitioning for the Word of God in the above affecting language. Some of our readers, we doubt not, will trace the simultaneous movements of the same omniscient of the School. They were anxious to have a Sunday School and in a short line after my arrival all described in the singulation. day-School, and in a short time after my arrival, all who were able to go out, both old and young as-sembled. I addressed them on the subject, and never have I seen an audience that appeared to feel a deeper interest in Sunday School education. I arranged the scholars into classes, and instructed them, and gave full and plain directions to the teachers. I found several who were well qualified and willing to teach. Before I left them I obtained with the several to the several will be several to the several who were well qualified and willing to teach. Before I left them I obtained subscribers enough to raise five dollars for a library, which they pledged themselves to pay in and pr cure in ten days. It is their will average forty scholars." It is their opinio

> SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING .- Yesterday evening, a SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—Yesterday evening, a meeting was held at the Chatham street Chaple in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, and with special reference to the effort about to be made to give efficiency to its operations in the South.—Seth P. Stuples, Eq. was called to the chair, and David Hale and R. W. Martin,

called to the chair, and David Hale and R. W. Martin, Esqs. were appointed Sccretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, and the Rev. Messrs. Hay, Somers, and Parker. Among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the American Sunday School Union, by voting at their last anniversary to endeavor, in reliance upon the aid and blessing of Almighty God, to plant and for five years sustain Subbath Schools in every neighborhood where such schools may be desired by the people, and where in other respects it may be practicable, within hood where such schools may be desired by the people, and where in other respects it may be practicable, within the bounds of the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, the District of Colambia, and the Territory of Florida, bave undertaken a work, in the success of which the Christian, the Philanthropist, and the

Territory of Architecture of the Christian, the Philanthropea, and cass of which the Christian, the Philanthropea, and Patriot, are equally interested.

Resolved, That the success with which it has pleased God to crown the efforts of the American Sunday School Union in their Western enterprise, demands our most grateful acknowledgement, while it affords an important encouragement to the Union to occupy as soon as practicable the fields of usefulness opening at home and abroad.

[N. Y. Speciator.

Religion in Tennessee Penitentiary.—Gov. Carrol of Tennessee in his late message to the Legislature of that State, says of the convicts in the State Penitentiary:

"A large portion of them have manifested the deepest contrition for the errors of their past lives, and an anxious concern for their future happiness. About twenty have professed religion, and with the exception of a few, their attention to religious wor-

su far west as this, however, you will find, in the ship, Sabbath Schools and the rules of the prison, prevalence of the tenets of the Koran, the commence-give the most flattering proof of the sincerity of their as any spot on the coast, there would be a supply the coast, there would be coast, there were the coast of the coast, there were coast, the coast, there were coast, there

Religious Anniversantes.—The annual meeting of the County Bible, Foreign Missionary and Home Missionary Societies was held hat week on Friday. Interesting reports of the proceedings of these societies during the last year, were read by Dr. Osgood for the Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Clark for the F. M. ciety, and Rev. Mr. Smith for the Home M. So

The meeting was addressed in behalf of the Bi

The meeting was addressed in behalf of the beble Society by Rev. Mr. Vermilye, Rev. Mr. Shejberd, agent of the purent Society in the N.E. States, and by Mr. S. H. Calhom.
In behalf of the F. M. Society the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Vaill of Brimfield, Rev. Mr. Austin of Ludlow, and Rev. Mr. Bardwell, formerly a missionary in India and now the agent in New England, for the Board of Foreign Missions.

New England, for the Board of Foreign Missions. In the evening the meeting was addressed in behalf of Home Missions, by Rev. Messrs. Condit and Vermilye, Rev. Mr. Horton, agent of the Mass. Dorn. Miss. Society, and by Judge Morris.

Receipts.—During the last year, the Receipts of the Bible Society have been \$810; During the previous year they were \$638,94, showing an increase of \$421,16. The receipts of the F. M. Society during 1833 have been \$1638,31; during the year 1832 they were \$1208,66, showing an increase of \$429,65.

The Receipts of the Home Miss. Society have been this year, \$1613,52—; of the year 1832 they were \$1188,84, showing an increase of \$424,68.

[Springfield Gazettee.]

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER IN A COLORECT CHURCH.—Went to the Second African church. Or entering, I discovered the minister surrounded by his elders, at the stand at the foot of the pulpit. bis elders, at the stand at the foot of the pulpit. One of them was reading a portion of Scripture, the minister gave me a hearty welcome, as he has often done before; he told me that it was a day in the church of faiting and prayer for a review of religion. And what are the exercises? The church remains open during the day. The congregation does not disperse. Here they stay, and the minister and his elders, alternately, read the Scriptures and pray, with perhaps a remark or two. But there is no singing. The meeting is silent, and all that must be heard is the voice of God from his word, and the voice of prayer from his servants. There is nothing to keep the professors of religion together but the love of the service of God, and a desire for the manifestation of his presence. The effect of this morning's meeting on my mind was great. The meeting was made the following appointments: tion of his presence. The effect of this morning meeting on my mind was great. The meeting we novel to me; and I could but wish that our whichurches would extensively adopt such meeting. Oh, how little stress lay we, in these times, up the simple word of God read, and the prayer the simple word of God read, and the prayer of faith offered up, as means for the awakening of churches, and securing the effusions of the Spirit! thurenes, and securing the citusions of the Spirit! It seems chiefly to be preach, preach! The burden falls on the minister, and the people are much excused from effort; and before their minds become impressed, the services of the morning are over; cares coase in. The afternoon service soon ends; cares follow this also, and it is only at the close of the day that we are oversely if we have feated a great and according to the control of t that we ask ourselves, if we have fasted and prayed to-day, as a church, in the manner we ought.

[Charleston Obs.

REVIVALS IN VIRGINIA .- During a late excursi REVIVALS IN VIRGINIA.—During a late excursion to the country, we had an opportunity of hearing directly from several counties on this side the Blue Ridge, in which the Rer Daniel Baker has been laboring with great success. The sprint of the Lord securs to accompany the truth in a signal manner, in almost every place where he is called to preach for several days in succession, and many sinners are hopefully converted unto God.

We have also letters from the Valley stating that the work of grace, which commenced a few weeks the work of grace, which commenced a few weeks

the work of grace, which commenced a few weeks since in Rockbridge and Augusta, is extending. We since in Rockbridge and Augusta, is extending. We deem it improper to give the particulars reported to us, as they were not intended for publication—but we notice these times of refreshing in this summary way for the encouragement of those who are praying carnestly and with importunity—Thy kingdom come. Judging from the intelligence which we find in religious papers from almost every part of the United States, it appears to us that the truth as it is in Christ is, perhaps, making more rapid progress in Virginia than in other sections of our church. May not this be regarded as one of the blessed fruits of the peace and harmony which have characterized our ecclesiatical councils? And shall it not excite our ecclesiatical councils? And shall it not excite Christians to be faithful, to "do with their might whatseever their hands find to do" for the salvation of their fellow men? [Richmond Telegraph.

DR. BEMAN.—The call of the 5th Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, to this gentleman, to become their pastor, was brought before the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia, early in the present month. Commissioners of the Congregation appeared to ask leave to prosecute the call, and three of the session appeared to oppose the call. Long speeches were made for and against, and the Presbytery adjourned nate or and against, and the Freshytery adjourned room time to time, without coming to any decision, me matter will be resumed at an adjourned meeting in the 22d just.—Of the electors in the church who acted in reference to the call, 30 voted for, and 12 against Dr. B. Of 211 communicants in the church, present in public meeting, 114 desired that Dr. Bennan should not become their pastor, and 97 that he should.

[Portland Mirror.]

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1833.

THE MARYLAND COLONY.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Address of the Managers of the Colonization Society, which we publish entire in to-day's paper, has also favored us with a letter from an officer of that God come with power among us. For or society, giving some additional information that will we are afraid that, very extensively. gratify our readers. It is dated at Baltimore, Octo- are so far from the ber 11. The writer says:

"I have not written to you since I had the pleasure of seeing you in Boston, because I was desirous, before I did so, that everything should be in good train for our expedition this full. This is now the case. Our Governor elect here-Dr. Hall. Mr. John Hersey, a man remarkable here for his examplary Christian life and manners, is Dr. Hall's assistant, and goes to Africa with him. Our Executive Committee is busy in making purchases; and vari-ous committees are occupied with the several duties to be performed preparatory to the sailing of the expedition, which will be as soon after the first of November as practicable. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., is with us in consultation daily, as to the arrangements necessary for him to make; and I have trasmitted to Dr. Wisner the resolutions of our Board giving him
bable that the labors of a great many me and his companions a passage to Cape Palmas, and offer- are just about thrown away in consequent ing every co-operation after their arrival there. So fas as state of things? What reason have we to be we have been able to learn, and our agent has visited many the same cause of lamentation and mount places to get information, our course here meets entire ap- not continue through the year? probation and we shall be supported by the public in the We hope our correspondents will think prosecution of our plans.

cent come to our treasury from north of Maryland. Still of bringing about a more healthful state we want aid; and, under the circumstances,-that no time Let them consider the state of mind & fee may be lost, -that we may pay as we go-we are desi- them, and ask themselves whether any rous to make collections among our friends forthwith may be in their power to say through the p and The cost of the expedition may be put at from 15 to \$20,-000. We have already got \$8,000, and Baltimore is good for 2 or \$3,000 more. We wish to raise at least \$10,000 elsewhere, for the founding of the Colony at Cape Palmas. **** When you remember that we are going to work thus far single-handed-that we have all the labor of a first organization to go through—that we are not yet in harness-that we must necessarily proceed, as we have done, slowly and cautiously, in the beginningthat agents are to be procured, frequently, as we already find, with difficulty; -you will, I think, see, that now is the time when help is most important to as;-and (may I now

say) that we, in some manner, deserve it. "I inclose to you by this mail two copies of our Address, explaining our plans and principles. They are wet from relating to a sister state. They are from the the printer, who sends me but a dozen, out of 2,000 or- land Mirror:

dered to begin with.

"Our Board meets frequently and in good heart now.
So far the blessing of God seems to have been with us.
Our prayer is that we may continue to deserve it."

We have thought it bear to be the serve it."

We have thought it bear to be the serve it."

We have thought it bear to be the serve it."

We have thought it bear to be the serve it."

We have thought it best to lay this plan before our readers at length, and give them all the facilities in our power for judging of its spirit and pros-pects. The plan of Colonization by individual states has many advantages, but also some disadvan-lated by such principles as these:

less sacrifice of health and life, in plant onies from the old one, than in establishing new o directly from this country. But the obtained seems to indicate that Cape Palm be more salubrious. Emigrants for a new of directly from this country, would have co ly little advantage from the experience of Lib in respect to the organization and government their community, the native character, the the preservation of health, &c. &c. Dr. Hall, h ever, has lived in Liberia long enough this objection to a great extent.

The plan of the proposed establish agricultural colony, to be governed by the rules a temperance society, and trusting to religion as it animating and preserving principle,-must con itself to the very hearts of our readers. It is the warmest sympathies, the most fervent prayer and the generous co-operation of the Ci-

Lest any should suspect, not wither guage of the Address, that there may be of cordiality between the American Colon Society add its Auxiliary in Maryland, we confollowing:-

following:—

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, October 7, 1833.

Resolved, That this Board trusts that the contemplate settlement on Cape Pulmas, of Maryland colonists under the suspices of the Maryland State Society, will effectually promote the great object of the Society in relation their own state, and prove to our country at large, the great benefits of the colonization scheme, and contribute the civilization and happiness of the AGe. to the civilization and happiness of the Af Resolved further; That this board is

We learn from our correspondent, that the Try tees of this flourishing Institution met last week, a made the following appointments:

John Tappan, Esq. of Boston, a member of Board, in the place of Hon. Lewis Strong, resign Rev. EDWARDS A. PARKE, of Braintree, Profe of Moral Philosophy and Hebrew Literature. ERASTUS THAYER, of Boston, Tutor, The NATHAN W. FISKE, who has for several years at the head of the Greek department, now take Latin also, assisted by competent Tutors.

We understand that between 90 and 100 have been added to the College this fall. The Fo man Class now consists of 85. Whole number College more than 240. For want of room College buildings, more than 60 are obliged rooms in the village; and we are sorry to be infe ed, that the funds of the Trustees, do not per them to erect another edifice, which is now a

VISITING THE CHURCHES .- We are gratified er and spending from one to three days with a the circumstances may shew to be expedient, doubtless tend to excite the churches to examine dition, and it is to be hoped, to remember with are fallen. Visitations of this kind in former been the means of great good. Whether they have will dayand on the spirit with which it spirit with which enter into the measure. If they only wait for pastors to arouse them from their lethargy, the and by repentance and prayer seek the bles Who can think of the scenes of former

ners pressing into the kingdom of Chris We commend this subject to the attention

churches in Massachusetts; and in connexion it, hope to be excused for a remark or two reour own labors. During the past warm season, while some ters were abroad and others found their din vigor hardly equal to the more pressing dut their own parishes; and while the avocat members of our churches and the state of the nity generally were less favorable to religiou -we endeavored to get along as well as we with the limited assistance furnished by a few tive correspondents. The state of religion

churches received less attention than is now due to it. There was not so much in our to lead to self-examination and prayer on t of individuals, and to united endeavors, churches, to kindle a warmer spirit of deve awaken a deeper interest in the religious sta own community. Attention was directed more sively to other parts of the world. We now suggest the subject to the

anxious to see the churches awake, and whose er it is that they may shine in the beauty of he that souls may be converted, and the kings render the ordinary ministrations of comparatively useless to them. We do not by religious truth, it is not food to the soul we feel an interest in it-an interest in its to our own spiritual being and to our duties often see individuals growing in holiness and edge with wonderful rapidity soon after their sion. They feel a deep and lively interest in r them. In order to make the word of God, the ing of the Gospel, meetings for prayer, and conversation, profitable, something of the s

matter, and consider the question whether "Our vessel will sail fully equipped, though not one corder may not be made, to some extent probably do good to this or that individua that neighborhood. If so, there are doubtle many individuals and neighborhoods in t whose spiritual condition would be simi ed by the same means. What ought Christians to do? What the Churches? Associations? What the Conferences of What spirit ought we all to cherish? What do we need to guard against? What sins have grieved the spirit of God? What are meet for repentance, that are required of us

In connexion with these remarks and will be profitable to ponder the following p

"visit and redeem his people." And consequence of this faith, there will b persevering prayer—a more diligent us means of grace—more fidelity among C

God is co ace to his people and to hi The work Alkeady Begun citl answer, and while they are tear. We had scarcely penned then a friend handed us, for pe cash from the scene of a revive own of this state. The details a feeling, that arder of gratitude, a intation, which commonly chalac ecciates the value of the soul, at God in rescuing souls from the me from sin and the danger of gs, which a revival of religion m is good news indeed! to hear of

October 23, 183;

ged hope, besides several w servived. Several are oviden and a general solemnity per-le. We have the most decisive lees to take hold on God ch united in love, an Never did I before should provoke the heave ay for us. We have s

Ma. Garrison's Sixth R. Garrison.—The Amer is nourished by fear and a Editor.—Do you mean mere mess are among the influent mbers and friends of the So

unbers and friends of the So Mr. G.—I mean, that, throused the second seed, in language strous or the free people of color over the primary, essential and onizing them on the coast of are frequently urged to be meliorate their condition out, p. 95.

Editor.—You astonish me! es in various parts of the sermons and essays in fav on, are *beyond my reach*, and d." p. 39. And in the sk of not having made any are materials, being satis fallen almost accidentally yet here you make a posi tion respecting the contentre, &c.—as if you were of them. Do candid and truth scatter falsehoo at single sentence, in conne self say of the limited exten ough to show that your be as an authority for facts.— re "frequently urged to be

e society are actuated by

rate" the condition of the

to civilize Africa. When. we been asked to believe often been told that those and with some they app ones. But nowhere have stended that no other cor ce. Is this the way in that you make so much treat your fellow citizen But let us proceed to your evi-eve, you remember,—and that aed and most just penalty of b oach" (p. 10.] if you do no motive, but the " primary t" one for colonizing the that this is confessed in " es and reports." Your cts from five Reports (so f the three of them that I ult, not one is from a reposermon, one address, one le ries of essays, and five ne etend that any of these d spute to them all. I migh

ask whether it is possible ge by twenty or thirty suc-sources? Let them expre icss as they may, any du eading a line, that they ca ards the proof required by be worth the while howev ficularly what stuff your pro sages shall we take as speci Mr. G.—" Great, however, ich we may thus promise our cation of the free people of correct the discontent and es," &c. [General Harper's or .- Why do you stop wi afraid to go on? Mr. Garr on, afraid of truth and f nstruction of this part of t that the part suppresse face of what you are sa goes on doubtless (so lin in reference to your que taken the trouble to obtain . H. goes on, I doubt not, s as yet stronger motives. him saying, in an extract

ch has just now met my eye is and may powerfully tend entirely in the United State " It is in this point of cheme of Colonization itself, in my opinion, " This was General Har lition of slavery. How impartial" exhibition of

G. " Another reason importance of relieving ou dicable, from this most da population." ••• We duced on our slaves by the f appearance of happiness, ex-sof their own complexion, vice among them. By remar-rec of discontent from among der them more industrious mands." [Fourteenth An

as found no place? But

lor. " And by readering ch you stop, proceeds, we sh und obedient (so the sent etter treatment—we sho "." Were you afraid ev re? But let us look at your

fficial-the language of I see, of two parts. Let first—as far as the asteris

int of the annual meet th of Mr. Smith of Pete quoted every word that h ther considerations are th,in proportion to their we and selfishness the con-

of Liberia

the rules of ligion as its

e copy the lings of the

t week, and mber of the ng, resigned. e, Professor takes the The Fresh-

ged to take

not permit

This wi nexion w o respect

ing duties of of the commo a few atteneligion in our s now at least of devotion and d whose pray-uty of holiness kingdom of our churches feeling, as to the sanctust

do not profit the soul, unless st in its relations ess and knowlfter their conver orld of thought God, the preachof the same feelnat there is little many minis quence of this we to believe that mourning t II think of th whether the Re extent, a mean state of things & feeling are

anything that it doubtless a gre similarly affectught individu es? What th es of Churches hat sins of our hat are the frui ks and queries ving paragrap

jod is concerned to hear and regard. He will give the case of the New York philanthropist! and the two lines quoted by you from a speech devoted to WORK ALREADY BEGUN. - Before they call i other topics, an avowal of it "in language strong and explicit!"—The other part of your quotation, which you have placed so that it would be taken to be from the same paragraph, I find in the Appendix, p. 26-no less that forty-one pages intervening between the two. Instead of being from the same connexion, it comes from an opposite part of the union. It is the language of the Managers of the Colonization Society of Putnam county, Georgia.

Your quotations being unworthy of credit, the ar-

to such appeals. You make them yourself,-in this

very section. They are made in favor of almost

every benevolent effort,-much too often, I think.

But the Colonization Society is no more obnoxious

to objections on that ground, than the Home Mis-

"MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING."

Neither your correspondent S. nor any other person

can think more humbly than myself of "My Mother's

I care little for this bantling of the brain: the time will

soon come, when it will be forgotten, in spite of the com-

mentaries of your learned correspondent. But, sir, for the

temperance cause I care as much perhaps, as that gentle-

I consider this mighty movement, the temperance re-

form, in its operation and effects, in the rapidity of its

progress, and the beneficial influence which it exerts upon the conduct, character and happiness of man, secondary to

nothing, but the revelation of light and life to a benighted world. I believe it is easier upon this interesting theme,

to enter the back door of the heart, than the front door of

the understanding; and upon this principle alone, the lit-

tended to be presented to the world. I believe your cor-

respondent, for I suspect him not of any malevolent de-

sign, to be deplorably ignorant of the real condition of things in relation to the temperance reform. He considers

six years ago an early epoch of the reformation. It is true, societies have greatly multiplied within the last four

years; but the Massachusetts Society is twenty one years of age; and the Society of Moreau and Northumberland,

Your correspondent conceives it to be grievous that ninisters and deacons should be brought into contempt.

Now, sir, no man can imagine a more perfect example of

the State of New York, is three years older.

damnum absque injuria, as the lawyers call it.

your last number, ander this title.

work already regular and the above paragraphs, friend handed us, for perusal, a private letter, friend handed us, for perusal, a private letter, from the scene of a revival, now in progress in a finis state. The details are given with that glowing, that ardor of gratitude, and that transport of admits, which commonly characterize the heart that appears to each of the soul, and the astonishing favor in receiving souls from the adversary—in saving orm sin and the danger of hopeless misery:—feel-hich a revival of religion may most justly awaken, of news indeed! to hear of young and old, honorately seed to the soul, and the stone of the soul, and the stone of the soul and the danger of hopeless misery:—feel-hich a revival of religion may most justly awaken, of news indeed! to hear of young and old, honorately specific work of the property of the gument and declaration based upon them are of ork, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

ing could be more dark and discouraging than

prospect four weeks ago. The only bright spot or two in the church had evidently stirred up on two in the church had evidently stirred up on two in the church had evidently stirred up on the state of the church had evidently stirred up on the state of the church had been as if at he of some invisible hand; and when it arrived, and, what we hardly dared to hope for or expect, a united in love, and earnestly praying for a blestered in leve, and earnestly praying for a blestered in leven and earnestly praying for a blester of the for white such that the work is a such as the same time a trembling anxiety lest diprovoke the heavenly visitant to depart from uson the such as the same time of the property our meeting, and especially ministers, were moved, and we are expecting to bear good tem—and O, why should not all the churches thake off their slumbers, arise, and call upon

MR. GARRISON'S SIXTH OBJECTION, GARRISON.—The American Colonization So nourished by fear and zelfishness. p. 95. ilor. - Do you mean merely that fear and sels are among the influences that prompt the ers and friends of the Society?

Gold Rieg;" but I should be grieved indeed, if I could bring my mind to the supposition, that I had been the miners and friends of the Society? $G_* = I$ mean, that, throughout all the speech-dresses and reports in behalf of the society, onfessed, in language strong and explicit, that pressable and agonizing fear of the influence free people of color over the slave population. ister of mischief, when I designed nothing but good. If your correspondent had attempted a literary criticism of this little work, even if he had been rather more luminous imary, essential and prevalent motive for ig them on the coast of Africa—and not, as requently urged to believe, a desire simply rate their condition and civilize that conin the manner of presenting his ideas, than he appears to be, I should not have troubled you with a word of reply; for the bagatelle was not sent forth on account of any supposed merit in this particular respect. You say, sir, "there is something" in the remarks of your correspondent; and it may be so, but I am atterly unable to find it -You astonish me! In the outset

A vast number of the Reports of Auxiliary

in various parts of the country, of orations mens and essays in favor of African colonie beyond my reach, and must remain uncon p. 39. And in the same connexion you not having made any particular effort to materials, being satisfied with those that len almost accidentally into your hands, &c. here you make a positive and unqualified respecting the contents of all the speeches, &c .- as if you were familiar with every em. Do candid and impartial inquirers ruth scatter falsehood thus at random? say of the limited extent of your researches. gh to show that your book is utterly worthauthority for facts .- Again; you say that frequently urged to believe" that the friends ociety are actuated by " a desire simply to "the condition of the free people of civilize Africa. When, where, and by whom been asked to believe any such thing? We en been told that those were among the moand with some they appear to be the promis. But nowhere have I ever known it to ded that no other considerations had any Is this the way in which the sense of

this sensitive geutleman, doubt, in sober earnest, that there are clergymen in these United States, who oppose the hat you make so much parade of, teaches treat your fellow citizens? et us proceed to your evidence. You are to you remember,—and that under the self-asprogress of temperance, by precept and example ne doubt, that there are deacons who sell rain, the week; and who having purified, to the very ad most just penalty of being " covered with letter of the Levitical law, on Saturday night, take ch" (p. 10.] if you do not,-that fear is not their official stations and minister in the holiest of motive, but the "primary, essential, and preholy things, on the Subbath day? Does he doubt either one for colonizing the free people of color; the one or the other? If so, let him afford me the pleas t this is confessed in " all the speeches, adure of a personal interview; and I shall be happy to re and reports." Your proof consists of move his scruples. He shall see such ministers, not as from five Reports (so they purport to be; trees walking, but face to face; and I will take him, inhe three of them that I have been able to tra penetralia, to the grog shops of these very deacons, not one is from a report,) one magazine, and he shall have the evidence of more senses than on, one address, one letter, one memorial, one. A short time ago, a young man in a state of intoxes of essays, and five newspapers. You will ication, was run over and killed by his own loaded team and that any of these directly assert what near my own door, and who purchased the poison that ute to them all. I might therefore with prosk whether it is possible to substantiate your by twenty or thirty such paragraphs from urces? Let them express as much fear and s as they may, any donce would see, withding a fine, that they cannot even approach

ce of what you are saying. General Har-

es on doubtless (so limited has been my

in reference to your quotations that I have sen the trouble to obtain a copy of the letter)

as yet stronger motives. And accordingly 1

has just now met my eye: "It [the Society]

nd may powerfully tend to rid us gradually rely in the United States, of slaves and sla-

"It is in this point of view, I confess, that me of Colonization most strongly recom-

itself, in my opinion, to attention and sup-

ion of slavery. How does it happen that in

impartial" exhibition of his views, this pas-

found no place? But to proceed with the

This was General Harper's leading motive-

saying, in an extract from the same letter

H. goes on, I doubt not, to speak of what he

destroyed him, at a grog ahop, kept by a deacon in Wash-If, on the other hand, your correspondent is aware of the existence of these facts, does he demand that the clerical reputation, and that of all the deacons in the land should be thrown into common stock and divided per cas the proof required by your assertion.-It pita? There is a large majority of truly learned and respectable men, among whom we are permitted to rank not larly what stuff your proof is made of. What a few of our most valued friends, who would not agree res shall we take as specimens? to any such arrangement. The very person to whom we G.—" Great, however, as the benefits are, two may thus promise ourselves from the coltion of the free people of color, by its tendency

the free people of color, by its tendency

to any such arrangement. The very person to whom we

gave the manuscript of the Gold Ring, and who caused it to

be printed, and who has forwarded the work of distribu
tion, is a DEACON. Would to Heaven all deacons were tion, is a DEACON. Would to Heaven all deacons were rent the discontent and corruption of our &c. [General Harper's Letter,] p. 96.

or.—Why do you stop with an "&c"? Were and Master. fraid to go on? Mr. Garrison, the heroic Mr. on, afraid of truth and fair dealing? From truction of this part of the sentence, it is evhat the part suppressed by you, is directly

I regret that I cannot assure you, Mr. Editor, that there 52, Freshmen 47. is not another deacon in number two. I believe there is. THE WRITER OF " MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING."

Our correspondent will see, by looking at our last page, that he has been anticipated by a zealous friend, well acquainted with the subject. He will also notice that we have omitted a few sentences from the first paragraph of his communication, presuming that their purpose was answered when they had fallen under our own eye .- For the rest, we do not "regret," at all, to learn that there is "another deacon in Number Two." Rum-selling deacons are a class of persons whom, as our files show, we have never been in the least disposed to shield from the just reward of their deeds,—one item of which reward is the legitimate severity of such a man as the author of the Mother's Gold Ring. We are not such as the subject of the Mother's Gold Ring. We are not such as the subject of the Mother's Gold Ring. We are not subject of the Mother's Gold Ring. We are not subject of the Mother's Gold Ring. the author of the Mother's Gold Ring. We are utterly unable to invent for them any excuse, which we can conceive to be sufficient to quiet the conscience of a man who has sense enough to transact

Man"—Miscellany. Who'll turn the Grindstone? He is a Good Boy, But. Snake Story. Encouraging Rising

Merit. Dangerous Sport.—Poetry. To Ellen. business. We do not believe there is a rum-selling G. "Another reason is, the pressing and vibortance of relieving ourselves, as soon as
able, from this most dangerous element in
pulation."

""" We all know the effects
ed on our slaves by the fascinating, but deluperance of happiness, exhibited in some pertheir own. complexion, roaming in idleness
among them. By removing the most fruitful
off-liscontent from among our slaves, we should
them more industrious and attentive to our
mids." [Fourteenth Annual Report.] p. 97.

""" And by rendering them more industrido bedient [so the sentence in the middle of
you stop, proceeds, we should naturally secure
differ treatment—we should meliorate their con"Were west found from the whole class, therefore—and would include in it all rum-sellers who
profess to be governed by Christian principles—to
the continued attention of this caustic and powerful
the continued attent G. "Another reason is, the pressing and vi-portance of relieving ourselves, as soon as table, from this most dangerous element in opulation." *** "We all know the effects eller treatment-we should meliorate their con-Gold Ring will exert a very powerful and extensive Were you afraid even to finish the sen-But let us look at your quotation. Is it in-that influence would have been more unexceptionfficial-the language of a " report?" It conably happy, had it been intimated that " the deacon" see, of two parts. Let us find them. Here was not a proper representative of his class, but an first-as far as the asterisks-on page xi of the exception and a disgrace to it. Thus far we think ant of the annual meeting. It is from the there is something in "S'.s" second criticism. seh of Mr. Smith of Peterboro', N. Y. You Respecting the elergyman, there is such an intiquoted every word that he says on that point; mation. We speak with reference to the young other considerations are urged at far greater merely. Adults understand the state of things, and th,in proportion to their weight and importance. for their use the representation is unobjectionable as and selfishness the controlling influences in it stands.

We have stated our principal objection to the little book. It is a triffmany and striking excellencies, and its interest, im pressiveness, and healthful tendency as a whol Another criticism, which we think valid to a great er extent, though it is of comparatively little importance, relates to the suddenness of George's tran ormation from an entire abstinence man-one who had never tasted ardent spirit-into a drunkard.

For the Boston Recorder SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A PROPOSAL FOR TEACHERS. It is comparatively easy to point out defects in the pre-sent system of the city Sabbath Schools, and the probable course mere words. I take leave of this topic therefore, with just saying, by way of proving the negative of your assertion about all the reports, addresses, causes of these defects; but if correspondent action does not follow, if proper means are not immediately used to &c., that the Twelfth and Fourteenth Reports of remedy these defects; not only no good, but positive evil, the American Colonization Society, and an Address of the Board of Managers to the People of the ar, if he does not act in correspondence with the truth which is imparted to his mind, it only has a tendency to United States, dated in June 1332—contain no such confessions, "in language strong and explicit," as harden his heart, and render it less susceptible of impre you assert. So far as my examination of the official documents of the Society with reference to this point, has gone, three fourths of them are entirely free sion when the same truth is again presented; so a discussion of the important topics now before the public in rela-tion to Sabbath Schools, will render the feelings of the tion to Sabbath Schools, will render the feelings of the community more insensible to the same hereafter, unless they are brought to appropriate and united action. To produce united and efficient action, a union of views and feelings, which we have not at present, is necessary. from even any allusion to the subject. So much for your accuracy.
One word more. Your quotations, even as you make them, go only to show that fear and self-interest are sometimes appealed to by the advocates of Colonization. I do not know why you should object

It is generally admitted that the Sabbath Schools are no so interesting as they might be; yet it is not so generally admitted that the two sessions of the School on the Subbath are a prominent cause of this want of interest; alof the youthful mind, it would seem scarcely to admit of doubt. To set this matter at rest as much as possible how ever, and to secure united action, I would propose that the directors or superintendents of the Sabbath Schools, should confer together, and, if thought best, call a public meeting of Sabbath School Teachers, on the second Monday evening of next month, to discuss and decide the question. Sin,-My attention has been directed to an article, in

OUGHT THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF HOLDING TW SESSIONS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS ON THE SAB-

BATH TO BE ABOLISHED? Of course the question will not apply to those scho in which the children have no other public exercises in the afternoon, or do not attend public worship at church. The each congregation should meet in their respective vestries the time of public worship in the afternoon,' is one which merits future consideration.

Another topic for future discussion is, respecting the observance of the second Monday evening in each month by each congregation separately, at which the parents, Sabbath School teachers, and children will be present. This is another important consideration in regard to the present want of interest in Sabbath Schools. With proper effort, this can be made the most interesting eveing meeting in the month. Most Christian parents who are pressed with business, are criminally negligent of the spiritual welfare of their children. Whatever else is negected, that Christian parent cannot discharge his duty to his children who attend Sabbath School, who does not manifest interest enough to induce him to spend at least one evening in a month, in concert with his children and their teachers, in prayer and consultation about the welfare of the school. He ought also to spend with his family at least one hour-can I say less? - one hour, daily, in religious exercises of an interesting character, having a bearing, more or less direct, on the subject of the Sabbath

But, Mr. Editor, I am going astray from the simple object of this communication, which was, to suggest the propriety of a public meeting for discussion; which we hope may be continued at least quarterly if not monthly. If it is desirable to discuss the subject of Sabbath Schools at this time, let it be an absorbing topic. Let no one appose the object can be accomplished, to make Sabbath Schools more interesting, without personal self-denial,-if that can be called self-denial which affords so G. S. P.

We are glad to learn that the formation of Word Tem-perance Societies in Boston, is about to be undertaken. The Boston Society for the Promotion of Temperance has become the Suffolk County Temperance Society. auxiliary to the State Society. They contemplate, according to the Mercantile Journal, the employment of an agent, to deliver lectures and assist in the organization of auxiliaries in the several Wards.

COLONIZATION IN N. YORK.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the Committee appointed at the recent meeting in that city to raise \$20,000 for the Society, have commenced their business, and that two of them have already received over \$1,000 in a small portion of Pearl street. The Observer thinks it would not be difficult to raise \$50,000 at this time in the State of New York.

[Mercantile Journal.

The Elizabeth Marganitie is not be supported by the Marganitie of New York.

The Editor of the Mercantile, if we mistake not, is on a certain Committee charged with duties rela-

as humble and practical pursuers in the path of their Lord | HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- The number of under-graduates this year is 216; seniors 53, Juniors 61, Sophomores

IF "Consectes" next week .- " V."-we are much obliged-

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder, Price One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars. Contents or No. 22—Library. Memoir of Eliza-beth Pierce, (with a picture.)—Narrative. The Dutch beth Pierce, (with a picture.)—Narratice. The Dutch Family, concluded.—Marality. Walks in Autumn, No. I. The Cruel Boy.—The Narsery. Pleasures of Memo-ry.—Sabbath School. The Execution of two Sunday

Anecdote.—Natura! History. Battle between a Tiger and an Alligator.—Editorial. "Oh! what a Wicked

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICES,
The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Middlesex County, will hold its annual meeting in Carlisle, at the house of Deacon Jacobs, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November uset. The Society will meet for business at eleven o'clock, A. M. Public services will be attended at one o'clock, P. M. ELIJAH DEMOND, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Religious Charitable Society of Middless: North and Vicinity, will be holden in Acton, at the Meetinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, on Wednesday, the sixth of Norember, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Shirley, Gel. 16, 1455.

H. Brown, Sec'y.

JENNETTE and MARY LINERT return thanks to the individuals in Park street Church, who contributed Thirty Dallars, to constitute them life members of the Boston Femnie Society for Missionary Purposes.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Madrid papers of August 31, and verbal intelligence from Malaga to Sept. 12.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Spain. It broke out at Huelva, on the Atlantic coast, and spread with great malignity to Seville and Granada. The Government had resorted to the usual European method of military cordons, to prevent its progress. Much alarm prevailed at Malaga, the disease having approached within eighteen leagues of that city.

from Providence. His arrival at the city line was announced by signal guns from the Common. He was accompanied from Providence by a Committee of the Young Men of Boston, received at the city line by the Young Men of Boston, received at the city line by the Young Men of Committee of Arrangements, and welcomed at the Tremont House by the Committee of Arrangements appointed at a meeting of citzens last week. It is said that after spending a day or two here, he will proceed to Portland.

Senators and Representatives.—It should be borne in mind, that in case the Governor is not elected by the People, the choice devolves upon the General Court.

U. S. to out ment on Fridays is contradicted; it extends only to Saturdays. ied from Providence by a Committee of the Young Men of

during dear that the Governor has received a letter in reply to his letter to the Secretary of War, in regard to the troops in the Creek country, and the situation of the settlers. The Secretary, it is said, persists in his purpose of causing the settlers all to be removed from that country. We were in expectation of finding this letter published in the Flag of the Union of Thursday last; but in this we were disappointed. The sitter says: "The reply of the Secretary is which will be published next week, together with the rejoinder of Governor Gayle."

LODGES IN VERMONT .- The Montpelier Vt. Watchthe next annual needing, and to appropriate its fands as it may deem proper; it being, however, recommended by the Grand Ledge that they be appropriated to the common school fund of the State.

[Daily Advertiser.]

THE LICENSE REVENUE.—A correspondent remarks that the pupper-tax in this city may be set down at an average of \$28,000 yearly. Of these paupers, it is supposed by those who are conversant with the subject the subject of the subject claims to such a favor—at the expense of the public?
[Mercantile Journal.

is on a certain Committee charged with duties reading ting to "Colonization in Boston." Can be give us any tidings?

School Masters for Liberia,—We understand that colored teachers in the highest branches of learning, may be advantageously employed in the colony of Liberia, and that funds are pledged for their support. Application to be made at the office of the Colonization Society in this city.

We understand that the 28th of November next is appointed by the Executive of this Commonwealth to be obspic

IGNORANCE OF A SLAVE GIRL.—The Huntsville (Mississippi) Democrat contains an account of the trial of a negro gal, elven years of age, for the murder of an infant, by drowning it. There was no evidence against her, except her own confessions, which were that the child became cross and scratched her, and she determined to drown it—that she went to a creek near at hand, and cast it into the water—after she had thrown it in, the child held up its hands for help, whereupon she became sorry for what she had done, and attempted to rescue it, but in vain. It appears, by ample testimony, that the girl was not only destitute of any notion of human laws, but of a God, and of future rewards and punishments—and upon the ground of want of moral accountability, the jury acquitted her. Being asked if she knew that she had done wrong—she replied in the altimative—but upon being asked what panishment she expected to receive—she said she did not know, but supposed her mistress would whip her.

In this city, Mr. Edward Huston, to Miss Harriet A. Carter—Mr. John Edwards to Marria Low—Mr. Geo. H.

THE SPIRIT TRADE .- A bill has been introduced into

PROFESSOR HENRY'S MAGNET.—Various paragraphs are going the rounds of the papers respecting the foreign magnet of Prof. Kiel and others. Now it ought to be known to Americans that we have no need to go abroad for distinguished talent in the department of electro-magnetism, and that the most powerful magnets ever constructed are those of Prof. HENRY of Princeton College. On the day of the last Commencement, he exhibited to a circle of friends a magnet which sustains more than three thosesand pounds. [Presbyterion.

Miscellaneous Items.

The sum of £20,000 has been voted by the House of Commons for the promotion of education throughout England; the first parliamentary assistance, if not the first parliamentary assistance, if not the first parliamentary encouragement, which has been given to education in England for a great number of years. The money is to be placed at the disposal of the National and Lancasterian School Societies.

The missionaries at Scrampore, Dr. Carey and Marshman have lost considerably by the failure of the house of Aleaxander & Co. Calcutta.

There are in the County of Orange, Vt. 17 towns and 18 organized Congregational churches containing a little rising of 2,000 members. These churches have raised for benevolent objects during the past year, not far from \$1.600, and there are at least 25 men in the churches, mostly young men, who are in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry.

A gentleman lately travelled from Boston to Baltimore, 500 miles, in 44 hours and 40 minutes.

In the South District of Worcestor County, Mass. are 85 taverns where ardent spirits are not sold! and only 55 on the old plan. The number of members of the Temperance Society is 7,540, having increased 4,847, during the past year.

The person, house, and office of the editor of the Maine Free Press, (an anti-masonio pages blancol the Maine by a mob.

It is stated that Dwight's system of theology has passed through thirty editions in England, and through eight in

An English paper states that Mr. C. Kemble and Miss Kemble realized apwards of £11,000 (nearly \$50,000) the first season of their fluctrical sections in the United States: They have now commenced a second season, and are not expected in England until next year.

The General Assembly of Tennessee have passed a re

The General Assembly of Tennessee have passed a resolution unavianously, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote against the recharter of the U. S. Bank.

Bishop Fenwick left this city on Wednesday last, to join the Roman Cathoric National Council, at Baltimore. On the morning of his departure he gave his mission to the twenty-fifth priest in the Diocesse of New England.

Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, has ordered the sheriffs of the counties formed out of the Indian territory, to convene the citizens for the purpose of enrolment for military service, and to lay out said counties into Captains' Beats. It was this order which was probably mistaken for an ordering out of the militia to encounter the troops of the United States.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, ha Charles Lacien Bonaparte, Prince of Masignano, has undertaken at Rome an extensive work on the natural history of Italy—Iconographia Della Faune Italica.

Mr. E. M. Stone, the founder and proprietor of the Independent Messenger, has sold the establishment to the Rev. A. Ballou and Rev. Stephen Culler, of Mendon, where it will be hereafter published. It is the organ of the "Independent Restorationists."

"Independent Restorationists."

A public meeting was held in the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark on the evening of the 11th inst. in aid of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, made an address, and was followed by the Hoa. Theodore Frelinghaysen. A deep interest was manifested in the cause, and a collection taken up exceeding \$200.

It appears by the Globe, that an union has been formed between the two divisions of the administration party in this city.

is city.

Great afterations and improvements are " being made"

Alfog is being exhibited in Albany weighing 1,400

height of 17 1-2 feet above low water mark; crops of corn, potatoes, &c. on the meadows have suffered considerably. The amount of stock, for procuring a Steam Boat to ply between Boston, Portland and Bangor, has all been taken

up.

It is computed by the New York Farmer, that 10,000,-000 pounds of butter are consumed in New York yearly. This at eighteen cents per pound, gives \$1,800,000 to the farmers in return for their butter.

The New Orleans papers contain a letter from the Sec-relary of the Society for the relief of destitute Orphan Boys of that city, acknowledging the receipt of a donation of \$2,210, from certain inhabitants of that city, nineteen of whom gave one hundred dollars each.

Gov. Edwards of Connecticut has appointed Thursday Nov. 28, to be observed as the annual Thanksgiving in that state.

hat state.

In the City Annual Accounts of expenses just published, one paragraph (p. 28) runs thus;—" Paid for services of In the City Annual Accounts of expenses just published, one paragraph (p. 28) runs thus;—"Paid for services of Constables for the preservation of the peace in and about Annustreet, 8575." Cash for 67 Licenses for dram shops in and about Annustreet, (the establishment of which makes these services of Constables necessary) at \$1 each, amounts to \$67. Balance against the city \$508, independently of the papersism and cruse. pendently of the panperism and crime.

[Mercantile Journal.

The journeyman tailors of New York have recently

struck for higher wages. There appears to be a combi-n ation of different trades, whose plan of operation is for each trade in the connection to turn out in

with the Journal at 12 1-2 cents per annum, provided the country Society will be responsible for the raising of the money and the several towns will act on the subject so as to take the paper in nearly all the families. They will also send the bundles to each town respectively.

Some gentlemen of Lowell entered into a pledge that Lowell would neet the expense necessary for her supply. Pledges of the same kind were made also for Waltham and Concord and Woburn. It was confidently believed that every town in the County would come into the arrangement as soon as the subject should come before them.

Lowell Observer.

Lowell Observer.

Lowell Observer. IGNORANCE OF A SLAVE GIRL.—The Huntsville Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Physics and Department of the trial of Rev. Charles H. Burroughs, Physics and Phys

In this city, Mr. Edward Huston, to Miss Plarriet A. Carter— Mr. John Edwards, to Miss Caroline Maria Low—Mr. Geo. II. Sweetest, to Miss Christon Edmands. In Rosbury, Mr. James A. White of this city, to Miss Char-lotte Holmes. M. Early Robbins of Mr. Mar. Nichosom. lge, Mr. Seth Robbins, to Miss Mary Nickerson. In Watertown, Mr. Samuel R. Blancy of this city, to Miss Abbot of F. Mr. and Mrs. S. will sail for Greece in Advences, as missionaries to the Island of Crete. In Salem, Mr. Addison Richardson, to Miss Eleanor Waters— Jonn. F. Worcester, M. D. to Miss Mary Punchard.

Thomas Brown, formerly of Haverhill, 62—Mr. Thoradihe Deland, 55;
sin Newburyport, Sarah Everton, wife of Mr. Isaac Stevens, 23.
In Royalston, widow Mary Wait, 59;
At Stoughton, 16th inst. Wildow Martha Johnson, 91. She had descandants of the 5th generation.
In Amberat, Mr. Josiah Quincy Adams, 25.
In Ostord, on the 5th inst. Mr. Rodolphus Edson, in the 20th

In Ostorel, on the 5th iner. Mr. Rodolphus Edson, in the 10th year of his age.

In Keene, N. H. Mr. Isaac Billings, 53.
In Malbord, N. H. Mr. Jouathan Dwinnell, formegly of Keene, 53. Mr. D. was a revolutionary soldier, and was "If the Battle of Banker's hill.

In Jaffrey, N. H. Asa Parker, Eaq. Register of Probate for the causty, 47.

On Ber. Elisha J. and daughter of the late Mrs. Hitchrock of Keene, N. H. Mrs. J. was married the past assumer, and had attended her husband soon after their particular and the mattack of the same disease, when she was taken down, and survived but a few days.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

PRACTICAL Manual of the Christian Duties of Piety, Benevolence and Self-Government. By the Author of the Young Man's Own Bonk.

MEMOR OF MRS. MALCOM; A Brief Memoir of the late Mrs. Ledin Malcom, of Boston.

DUER'S OUTLINES. Outlines of the Constitutional Juris-MEMOIR OF MIS. MALCOM; A Brief Memoir of the late Mrs. Lydin Malcom, of Boston. DUR'S QUITLINES. Outlines of the Constitutional Juris-produces of the U. States; Jesigned as a text Book for Lectures, &c. By Win. Alex. Durr, LL. D. DR. SEINNELYS SERMON on the Preaching of the Cross. ELLIS POLYSSIAN RESEARCHES; Vols. III. & IV. For Sale by WILLIAM PERCES, O Corabilis. Get. 23-

Friendship's Giff.

THE Publishers of this New Year's Gift, hereby give notice, that it cannot be made ready for sale this fall, but is put off till another year. We shall issue in a few works two most beautiful intile brooks for Christman and New Year's presents, of a more juvenile character. LHLEY, WAIT & CO. Oct. 25. CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM,—Abridged for the use of

Sechools, &c.

Sechools, &c.

Translated from the French, with notes and addition. Translated from the French, with notes and addition in the McMurrice, M. D. In 4 volse with plates.

Choper's now Novel—The Herdeman, or the Abbaye des Vigens. By the author of the Spy, Bravo, &c.

Frails and Stories of the Frails Peasuatty. In 2 vols. First Prails and Stories of the First Peasuatty. In 2 vols. First Peasuatty. In 2 vols

A New Theory of Terrestrial Magnetism. By Samuel L. Met

Ellmer Castle;
ROMAN CATHOLIC STORY of the nineteenth century.
Revised American edition. Just published and for sale by
AMER LORING, No. 132 Washington street.
It is the prominent object of this work to exhibit the numerasserous of the Romish church and the transcending excellence
of the Protestant system of faith.
Like Father Clement the illustrations are presented in the
Like Father Clement the illustrations are presented in the
strictly to impress the reader with sentiments of vital importance.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS,

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS,

DUBLISHED by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

THE CHILD'S GUIDE: designed to aid in correct reading, spelling, defining, thinking, and acting.

From Rev. S. R. Bull, author of Lectures on School Teaching, and Principal of the Seminary for Teachers at Andover.

Our Teachers' Association were unanimous in warding to the Child's Guide the preference over any single reading book inuse for children. I have seen more that I think is equally valuable. My opinion of its value has increased with its use.

"Mesars. Merriam,—Several copies of the work entitled the "Child's Guide' having been received by the members of the "Teacher's Association," they take this opportunity to inform you, after a critical examination, that they highly approve of the selection and arrangement of its matter, and believe it to be better adapted to the minds of the young, and better calculated to advance them in the art of reas, ig than any work they have heretofore seven.

H. O. RANDALL, Committee."

J. G. HOYT,
THE EASY PRIMER, containing Children's First Lessons in

S. R. HALL.
THE FRANKLIN INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC, for th

use of Schoons, by E. Davis, A. A. Frincipal of the Academy.
Academy.

A limited and the development of the flust principles of the instance of the work that it embedses in an interesting manner so much of valuable facts. While many works of this kind lead the youthful mind to connect useless associations with the operations in study, the work will arrest and interest the attention, and increme the semidars' around or occurs towards the principal of the semidars' around or occurs towards the semidars' around or occurs towards the semidars' around or occurs towards the semidars' around the s

cholor's rand of useful knowledge."-L. Sable, Principal of lopkins Academy.

Highly recommended also by the Springfield School Committee.

THE GRAMMATICAL ASSISTANT, containing definitions

New Edition of Dr. Sprague on Revivals.

chagow. After giving an outline of the work, the writer says; scale is the important and extensive plan which the author has responsed to himself, and he has completed it to our entire satisfaction. He has brought all the energies of an active and acute which to beer upon the subject; he has graphed with its greatest difficulties, and examined the various shapes and modifications with a minute and careful discrimination. We consider this volume as hey and all comparison the mass valuable and important birth has hitherto appeared on religious revivals. In nothing is to remarkable as for the culm, candid, dispassionate manner.

with of President Betwards on the same subject."

In an article written by James Broglas, Eq., author of the work on the advancement of society, &c. and published in the edition of April of the present year, it is said—"In *Dr. Sprague's Lectures' we possess a work of the highest authority. ... The only fault we have to find with the author is, that he has no fault. It is the business of a critic to find fault; but so far as Dr. Sprague's concerned, our occapitation is gone."

The Rev. John Angel James, in an introductory essay prefixed to the British edition of the works asys—"Every page of the works breatines the eviginite and sensitive jeatonsy of a tender and is anyther than the subject of revivals."

PIFTH American edition, from the Eighth London Edition, with additions and improvements, by the author. Just published and for safe by JAMES LORING, No. 182 Washington The Editor of the Portland Christian Mirror thus notices this

The Editor of the Portland Christian Mirror thus notices this studied work.

"It is more than twenty years since the name of John Foster was known in this country; and it has ever since then regarded with profionid respect.—The first of his works, which ever had any general circulation among us, was his Essays on the following subjects: On a man's writing Memoire of himself. On decision of character. On the application of the Epither Romantic. On some of the causes by which Eusagetical Religion has been readered leas acceptable to persons of califoration of the subjects. It may be doubted whether the sibility displayed in the volume has been exceeded by the except the histography of the cause the subject of the Essays, except the last, give but a very limit indication of the matter which they comprise, or the manner of treatment. Bight are admirable. The work is of a character fitted for personnent utility. We have before us a copy of the 5th Acquired Christian of the State of the Christian of the sum own. The general person of the manner of the sum own. The general person of the sum own. The general person of the sum own. The general person of the sum own. The sum of the sum own. The sum of the public intellect, and to a be created as a follows.

These have become standard writings, and the volume containing them is now considered indispensable to the library of the public intellection of the sum own of the sum of the public intellection of the sum own of the sum of the public intellection of the sum own of the sum own of

London papers to September 7th have been received London papers to September 7th have been received.

The great storm on the 31st of August and 1st of September had occasioned much damage to shipping in the English channel and German occan, and the loss of several hundred lives. The London Times devotes six or eight columns to a record of the disasters occasioned by the furious gale. The names of no less than 59 vessels appeared on the books at Lloyds, most of which were wreeks. It is proposed to ship the Polish refugees in Gallicia and Switzerland, either to England or America; and several hundreds of them are stated to have been already sent to Trieste, and were ready for enbarkation.

Many of the stodents at the University of Jena have been arrested, on account of the depositions of one Quintin, who was concerned in the disturbances last winter. Most of the arrests were made in the night. Fourteen of the students were carried through Wenner, escorted by soldiers.

oldiers.
The editors of the New York Journal of Comm

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived in this city on Monday

an emergency.

"If no person shall have a majority of votes, the House of Representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but if otherwise, out of the number voted hr, and make return to the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons so elected; on which the Senate of the two persons are two persons are the two persons are two persons are the two person

Lodges in Vermont.—The Montpelier Vt. Watchman gives a deailed account of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge attheir recent meeting. It appears that the resolutions which were rejected by a vote of 79 to 41, were of the following tenor. The first provided that every chapter or dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge, by which members of the fraternity were authorized to assemble as masons, with the usual privileges and powers, should be revoked and annulled, said lodges declared to be dissolved, and all their rights and privileges, so far as the same are derived from the Grand Lodge, held for nought. The second proposed to authorize every such lodge to dispose of its property in such manner and for such purposes as it might deem especialent. The third declared, that the Grand Lodge should be held to be dissolved and extinct, that the Masonic fraternity in the State should cease to exist as an organized body, and that its members should be absolved from all allegance to itself or any subordinate lodge. After the rejection of these resolutions, another, of the following charactes, was introduced and passed.—It declared, that the Grand Lodge is ready to receive and revoke the charters of such lodges as may desire to surrender them at this time, and that each lodge is authorized to surrender its charter and record at any time previous to the next annual neeting, and to appropriate its funds as it may deem proper; it being, however, recommended it

THE LICENSE REVENUE .- A correspondent re-

TEMPERANCE IN MIDDLESEX.—The Middlesex County Temperance Society held its quarterly meeting in this town last Wednesday. It was stated by one gentleman that the use of ardent spirits in this place is greater now than it was two years

ago. He remarked that it was not owing to an unrestrained

THE SPIRIT TRADE.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Teanessee, one object of which is "to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors." It provides that no judgment can be recovered for any sum under \$5, arising from a sale of spirituous liquors, and requires the plaintiff, on such suggestion by the defendant, to make affidavit that such suggestion is false, to enable him to recover. It is further provided that no claim under \$5, of which the price of spirituous liquors forms any part, can be set off or given in evidence by a defendant in any trial, and the defendant shall be bound to verify the same by affidavit.

The sam of £20,000 has been voted by the House of

Written by Mrs. STEOURNEY, for the Mas Charitable Mechanic Association Charitable Mechanic Association.

Widow:—long estranged from gladness,
In thy cell so lonely made,
Where chill Penary's cloud of sadness
Adds to grief a sterner shade,—
See! the searching eye hath found thee,—
Pitying hearts confess thy claim,
Bounteons spirit shed around thee
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Orphan!--in despondence weeping, Crushed by want and misery dire, Or on lowly pallet sleeping,
Dreaming of thy buried sire,—
Hands, like his, shall toil to aid thee Stranger-arms be round thee cast, And a Father, ever near thee, Fit the shorn lamb to the blast.

FR the shorn lamb to the blast.

Brethren!—by the precious token
That the sons of mercy wear,
By the vows we here have spoken,
Graved in truth, and sealed with prayer,—
Penary's dark lot we will brighten,
Misery with companyers Misery with compassion meet, And the heart of serrow lighten, Till our own shall cease to beat

From the Spanish Poem Coplas DE MANRIQUE, translated by Prof. Longfellow of Bowdoin College.

O World! so few the years we live, Would that the life which thou dost give Were life indeed? Were life indeed? But O, thy sorrows fall so fast, Our happiest hour is when at last The soul is freed. The soul is freed.
Our days are covered o'er with grief,
And sorrows neither few nor brief
Veil all in gloom;
Left desolate of real good,
Within this cheerless solitude
No pleasures bloom.

Thy pilgrimage begins in tears, Or dark despair; Midway so many toils appear, That he who lingers longest here That he who lingers longest here Knows most of care. Thy goods are bought with many a grean, By the hot sweat of toil alone, And weary hearts; Fleet-footed is the approach of wo, t with a lingering step, and slow, form departs.

"O death, no more, no more delay; My spirit longs to flee away, And he at rest; The will of heaven my will shall be,— The will of heaven my will shall be,—
I bow to the divine decree,
To God's behest.
My soul is ready to depart,
No thought rebels, the obedient heart
Breathes forth no sigh;
The wish on earth to linger still
Were vain, when 'tis God's sovereign will
That we shall die.

"O Thou, that for our sins didst take and humbly make Thy home on earth; that to thy divinity A human nature didst ally By mortal birth,— And in that form didst suffer here, ent, and agony, and fcar So patiently;
By thy redeeming grace alone,
And not for merits of my own,

As thus the dying warrior prayed, Without one gathering mist or shade Upon his mind, Encircled by his family, Encircled by his name; Watched by affection's gentle eye So soft and kind,
His soul to Him, who gave it, rose:—
God lead it to its long repose, Its glorious rest! And though the warrior's sun has set, Its light shall linger round us yet, Bright, radiant, blest.

Temperance.

[If laws that are merally wrong exist among us, it course becomes the people, as those whose will is supposed, by the nature of our institutions, to be expressed in laws, to alter or abolish them. The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society appeal to their fellow citizens on this ground, against all laws that authorize the Truffic in Ardent Spirit, and request na to lay before our readers the grounds of this appeal, as stated their last Report. In complying with this request we must be permitted to express the hope that the argument will be very attentively and seriously considered, as involving, especially for voters, a most momentous question The article will be divided, and parts of it published from week to week.]

LAWS

WHICH AUTHORISE THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT AS

WHICH AUTHORISE THE TRAFFIC IN ARBENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK, MORALLY WRONG.

The American Temperance Society, at the commencement, took the ground that to drink ardent spirit is morally verong; and in their Reports they have exhibited the reasons which demonstrate its truth. Millions in this country have embraced this truth, and are now acting under its influence. Its influence has also been extended to other countries, and great numbers in foreign lands are imitating our example. The next position taken by the Society, was, that

The next position taken by the Society, was, that it is wicked to make ardent spirit; or to furnish it to be drunk by others. This too they accompanied by legitimate and abundant proof; and it has been embraced; as whole counties in which it is now a violation even of human law to sell it, and of a thousand churches in which there is not a man who sand churches in which there is not a man who prosecutes the business, and thousands of other churches that are struggling to throw off the mighty incubus, abandantly testify. It is shown also by the existence of more than six thousand Temperance Societies, embracing more than a million of members; pledged to abstain from the drinking of ordent spirit, and from the traffic in it, and also to use all suitable means to cause this to become universal. nitable means to cause this to become universal. The means by which such a result may be expected, is the universal conviction that the drinking of ardent spirit, or the furnishing it to be drunk by others, is sin; an offence against God, and injurious to the temporal and eternal interests of men. Whatever tends to produce this conviction tends to promote the Temporaryae Referencing and between mote the Temperance Reformation; and whatever tends to prevent the one, tends to hinder the other. nothing now stands more in the way of Perhaps nothing now stands more in the way of producing this conviction and causing it to become universal, than the fact, that the traffic in ardent spirit is authorised by law; and thus receives the sanction and support of legislation. This is a public testimony to the world that the sale of ardent spirit, and of course the drinking of it, are right; a fundamental and fatalerror, destructive in its effects to the life that now is, and that which is to come. The next thing to be accomplished therefore, is, by the universal diffusion of information and the exertion of kind moral influence, to produce throughout the community, the conviction, that the laws which authorise the traffic in ardent apisit as a drink, by licensing men to pursue it, are that the laws which authorise the traine in artient spirit as a drink, by licensing men to pursue it, are morally wrong; opposed in their influence to the laws of God; and that the public good, instead of requiring that some men should sell ardent spirit, utterly forbids that this should be done by any; and that no men or body of men who understand, or have the means of understanding this subject, can be instrumental in making such laws without the commission of sin. And as such laws are mergilly wrong. strumental in making such laws without the commis-sion of sin. And as such laws are morally wrong, they can never be politically right, or beneficial, or expedient. While Jehovah lives, righteousness, and that alone will exalt a nation; sin in any form, and especially if sanctioned by law, will be a re-proach, and a nuisance to any people. That this is plainly and strongly the case with the traffic in ardent spirit, and that the laws which authorise it are morally wrong, and in their influence opposed to the will of God, is manifest from the following con-

the will of God, is manifest from the following considerations, viz:

I. Ardent spirit is a poison, and the drinking of it is not needful or beneficial to men. Even the moderate use of it is positively hurtful; and is a violation of the laws of health, and of life. Of course no man has a satural right to furnish it; or to wish for laws which shall authorise him to do it. And no man acquainted with the subject can be instrumental in making laws which shall authorise others to do it, even in a savage state, without guilt. Such laws the effected.

Miscellany.

The first number of Abbott's Religious Magazine contains an article on Insanity, and the lusane Hospital at Worcester. There is no end to the false impressions and delusions with which the mind may be effected.

off, in whatever situation or capacity he may act, to honor God, and do the greatest good of which he is capable to mankind. In no case has he a right to injure others or he instrumental in making laws which will authorise them to do it. It would be having a right to do wrong, which carries on its face evidence of falsehood.

III. The authorising of men by law to traffic in ardent spirit as a drink, is inconsistent with the temperance of the community. Temperance is the moderate and proper use of things beneficial, and it is abstinence from things hurtful. Ardent spirit being one of the hurtful things, temperance with regard to this, is abstinence, perpetual, entire, universal abstinence. But by authorising men to sell it, and professing to do this for the public good, legislators declare that to buy and drink it is right, and useful. This is not only false, but promotes intemperance. To use a thing which is in its nature hurful is intemperance, no less really than to use a beneficial thing to excess; and is often more injurious; especially when the use of it, as in the case of ardent spirit, even in small quantities tends to a constant increase. To teach the doctrine then by legislation, that it is right to drink it, in any quantity, is to promote intemperance; to inculcate a doctrine which less at the foundation of a great portion of all the drunkenness in the world. It does immense injury in another way, by increasing the difficulty of convincing men that to drink ardent spirit, or to furnish it to be drunk by others, is sin. Many see no difference between what is legal, and what is right. With them, the standard of right and wrong is humal aw. If a thing is legal and they wish to do it they take it for granted that it is right. Show that it dishonors God, and destroys men, and is there-With them, the standard of right and wrong is human law. If a thing is legal and they wish to do it they take it for granted that it is right. Show that it dishoners God, and destroys men, and is therefore wrong, they meet you with the fact that it is legal, and therefore conclude that it is right; and thus they ward off the conviction, which they would otherwise feel, of its enormous wickedness and guilt. They tell you that it is allowed by law; that they have gotten a license and paid for it; that this is a land of liberty; and begin to clamor about their rights to increase the taxes, demoralize the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of men; or else, which is more common, the souls of men; or else, which is more common, the souls of men; or else, which is more common, contend in opposition to facts that their business does not do this. "If it did," say they, "legislators would not license it. They know what is right, and as they have made laws, authorizing it, and as they expressly say, for the public good, it is right, legally, and morally right for us to continue to sell it,—all its consequences;" which they acknowledge are tremendous, "and all that temperance people say to the contrary notwithstanding." This, were legislators right in authorizing the traffic, would be true; and it would present a barrier to the triumph of Temperance, which would be absolutely and forever impregnable; and it would roll the burning current of desolution and death over man to all future generations. And the fact that legislators, as well the souls of men; or else, which is more comm rent of desolation and death over man to all future generations. And the fact that legislators, as well as rum-sellers and rum deinkers, act as if it were right, and as if the public good required that some men should continue the traffic, presents one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the Temperauce Reform. It prevents in the minds of thousands, the conviction of the demoralizing character, the deadly effects, the enormous injustice, the gross oppression, the high handed immorality, and the tremendous guilt of that desolating traffic. Were it not for the ramparts which legislation has thrown around it, the pressure of public indignation, as light and virtue increase, and facts are developed, would sweep it away, or sink it into the abyes from uld sweep it away, or sink it into the abyss from which its fires, smoke, and stench, would no more

For the Boston Recorder. MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING.

"Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung."
MR. TRACY,—The writer of the affecting narrative bearing the above title, drew his mate from facts; and so true is the story to real life it excites a deeper interest than any similar put tion which we have ever read; so much, indeed, to quote a part of a letter from a distinguished friend of Temperance in another State—" On reading it to a County Convention assembled to deliberate on the a County Convention assembled to deliberate on the best means of furthering this cause, never did I witness such effects. The whole audience was bathed in tears; they at once passed resolutions to circulate temperance publications in every family in the county." Similar effects have been produced everywhere; and the rapid sale of the work, through nine editions, proves the estimation in which it is held, not by men of obtuse minds, but by the temperate, the refined, and the intellectual. We pity the man who can read it without the tribute of a tear.

refined, and the intellectual. We pity the man who can read it without the tribute of a tear.

Said a lady of one of the neighboring ministers, "I wish to read it to the ladies' sewing circle in the village of B——; but I cannot command my feelings sufficiently to make the attempt." With scores of Clergymen has it been the happiness of the writer to converse about it; and every one has bestowed upon it the most unqualified praise. One and all say, it is just what is wanted. Testimony like this outweighs the objections of your correspondent a thousand fold.

The writer of the Gold Ring drew his picture, as we said, from real life; and as the subject of it is living near the city, a little alteration in the order of time was thought admissible. But do slight variations of this kind destroy the important moral lesson to be drawn from real truth! George became
intemperate, as multitudes have done, by procuring
spirit of a professor of religion, and an officer of a
church. His minister discouraged his flock from
joining a Temperance Society. Does your corresdent live in the world, and know no such ministers
and dearons! If he does not, we can give him the
names of half a score, almost within the sound of
the Old South bell.

What matters it that "the great overwhelming

the Old South bell.

What matters it that "the great overwhelming mass of the evangelical Clergy of New England, together with their deacons, are the principal leaders and fast-friends of the Temperance reformation." Do those ministers and deacons who have done so much and so well, excuse their delinquent brethren who have contributed all that in them lay to send souls to perdition? Are the ardent friends of temperance among our Clergy and the officers of our churches, attempting to currail the circulation of the Gold. among our Cuery and the circulation of the Gold Ring? Are they not giving it to their parishioners; carrying it from door to door; and what is more, sending it into the neighboring towns where there are distilling and rum-selling deacons, and minis-ters who throw obstacles in the way of Temperance Societies?

One deacon distiller and dramseller actually does more injury to the Temperance cause than ten other men; and one minister opposed to this work keeps back hundreds who would otherwise join societies. Is the truth to be disguised to save such men from being singled out and marked by every child in the Parishes where they reside? The time may come when some Mr. Barbour may publish their names to the world as a warning to others. We have such a document partly prepared, which is at your service.

to whom God has made them overseers,—who are blameless in word, dectrine, and practice; but we hope all others will meet a Gold Ring in every hand, if not on every finger that is uplifted to them, that they may be driven to their whole duty, or out of offices which they cannot much longer hold, and which it may be they cannot much longer hold, and which it may be they now disgrace.

If your correspondent would fain throw the mantle of charity over the sins of perhaps his wealth deacon, who is a distiller of the contents the contents into the abdominal cavity—an incident, which, if it had occurred, must undoubtedly have proved immediately fatal.

This case came nodes the The time has come nust be told. We have

timate object of government is to protect, and to benefit the community. It has no right, any more than individuals, in injure that community or to pass individuals who is the common of the character of the common of the character of the common of the character of the common of the common of the common of the character of the common of the common of the character of the common of the common of the character of the common

The Hospital at Worcester is an honor to the Commonwealth. We trust it will ere long attract

the attention of sister states.

A judicious classification has placed the idiotic in Many who were then the most furius madmen, howing day and night, tearing into shreds every garment which was brought near then, and literally wallowing in filth, are now clean in person, comfortable in condition, orderly in conduct, and submissive to a system of mid but decided authority. The alleviation of their sufferings is adescribable. One man, who had passed many werry years in a cold and dismal cell, without a bed, without a garment, without a condro warm his shivering limbs, nowashed, unshaven—is now an occupant of one of the comfortable chambers of the Hospial. Neat in appearance and comfortably clad, he could scarce be recognized as the furious maniac he has exhibited himself in times past. Being one day asked if he did not find his present situation more confortable than number in times past. Being one day askel if he did not find his present situation more confortable than the one he had left, he replied with nost emphatic utterance and gesture; "oh! that was Hell, but this is Heaven." Another man had been for many years confined

Another man had been for many years confined by the stone walls of a jail. His beard rested upon his breast. He had gone entirely mixed until his skin resembled tanned leather, rather than human flesh. In the coldest nights of winter he went without fire, and without clothes. When food was brought him, he invariably threw it upon the ground floor of his dismal abode, and then consumed it with the adhering dirt. Loaded with chains, this wretched many in present ways. the adhering dirt. Loaded with chains, this wretched maniac, passed many years. His unearthly howls often arrested the attention of the passed band not unfrequently the slumbers of the neighborhood were disturbed by his midnight shrieks. That man is now in the Hospital, washed, shaved and clothed. He has a neat chamber, a comfortable bed, and wholesome food. With prepriety he takes his seat at the table with others for his customary meals. Is it asked what has subdued the fury of this raging man? The answer is, kind treatment and skilful discipline.

INTERIOR OF LIVING MEN.

The Heart.

A noble youth of the family of Montgomery, from a fall and subsequent abscess on the side of the thest, had the interior marvellously exposed, so that after his cure, on his return from his travels, the neart and lungs were still visible and could be handreart and lungs were still visible and could be handed; which when it was communicated to Charles
i., he expressed a desire that Harvey should be permitted to see the youth and examine his heart.
When," says Harvey, "I had paid my respects
to this young nobleman, and conveyed to him the
king's request, he made no concentment, but exposed the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity
The SPIRIT OF HEBREW POETRY, by J. G. Herder,
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The SPIRIT OF HEBREW POETRY BY J. G. HERDER B examination of the heart. Taking it in one hand, and placing the finger of the other on the pulse of the wrist, I satisfied myself that it was indeed the heart which I grasped. I then brought him before the king, that he might behold and touch so extrained the heart which I grasped. The Christian ordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when we touched the outer skin, or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart."

[Bell's Bridgewater Treatise.

A writer in the Albany Argus who signs himself 'Medicus," says: "I have recently been witness o one of the most remarkable cases of recovery om a severe injury that has ever been recorded in the annals of surgery. The subject of this recovery is a Canadian, now about thirty years of age, by the name of St. Martin; and he exhibits the anomaly of name of St. Martin; and he exhibits the anomaly of a living and-healthy man, with an aperture in his side, leading directly into the stomach. The open-ing is nearly an inch in diameter; and through it the interior of the stomach, as well was what he receives for nourishment or drink, can be plainly

The Stomach.

offices which they cannot much longer hold, and which it may be they now disgrace.

If your correspondent would fain throw the mantle of charity over the sins of perhaps his wealthy deacon, who is a distiller or rum-seller,—we would kindly say to him, First remove the beam out of thine eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye.

No Trimmer.

Miscellany.

Insanity.

The first number of Abbott's Religious Magazine contains an article on Insanity, and the lusane Hospital at Worcester. There is no end to the false impressions and delusions with which the mind may be effected.

prepared? Or was he situated as he had conceived in his dream? In solemn review he eagerly called up the past. What had been his life? Had his goodness been such that he might venture to appear with it at the bar of God. From his early youth he had been a member of the visible church of Christ; he had long and frequently served as an officer in the consistory; he had liberally supported the Gospel; and he had delighted to make his house the minister's welcome home. He had likewise been the kind husband, affectionate father, humane master-obliging neighbor,—and the upright citizen. The inquiry then pressed itself, was he ready for a journey into eternity? Could he pass through the Jordan of death dry-shod? Or would he sink in the swelling waves and be hurried into the sea of death, that has neither bottom nor shore? To his amazement, he found himself unsustained. He shuddered at the thought of pleading his goodness the attention of sister states.

A judicious classification has placed the idiotic income in one gallery; the noisily delirious in another, and those who are least insane in a third. As you cheter the gallery of those who are least insane, you observe some reading, others conversing, others sitting in silence, pensive or cheerful, according to the mood of mind in which they then happen to be, and others for exercise walking to and fro through the gallery. Each individual can if he please retire to his chamber, and then he in seclusion. If any one becomes unduly excited, attendants who are always present, immediately lead him to his chamber; and three leave him in solitude to become calm. If a paroxism of madness is upon one, and he is violent and noisy, he is led to stronger rooms a link distant from the main building, where his violence can do no injury, and his noise cannot excite or disturb the rest. Connected with each gallery there is a yard where in pleasant weather the patients are permitted to recreate themselves in the open air. Not unfrequently a party accompanied by a superintendent take a ramble through the adjoining fields. Those who occupy the same gallery, si together at the same table, and ordinarily conduct vith decorum. And here you find well clothed and well fed, those unfortunate beings, who a few months ance were in cold and filth and nakedness in their floomy cells. Many who were ten the most furius madnen, howling day and night, tearing into shreds every garment which was brought near theu, and literally wallowing in filth, are now clean in person, comfortable in condition, orderly in conduct, and submissive to a system of middle and well gallery as together at the same table, and ordinarily enducted authority. The alleviation of their sufferings is adescribable, One man, who had passed many wery years in a cold and dismal cell, without a bed, without a garmon manner to discover what was requisite for his mon manner to discover what was requisite for his journey to the invisible world; he departed hence, as well he might, with triumphant joy—testifying to his friends, children and servants the indispensable necessity of being interested by a justifying faith in the Redeemer's meritorious blood.

[Christian Intelligencer.

EXTENSION OF LIBERTY IN THE U. S .- Dr. Brown-Extension of Liberty in the U. S.—Dr. Brownlee states in his last 'Letter to the members of the
Roman Catholic Church,' that Bishop England, who
lately returned from Rome, has 'brought a Bull extraordinary from the Pope'—in which the Papists
in the U. S. are permitted to "eat beef, pork, and
multon, of Saturdays." What was before wrong will,
therefore, become right—and so long as the Pope of
Rome pleases, a portion of our citizens may eat
meat. We wonder whether any of our argus-eyed
editors, who detect a union of Church and State in
every innocent movement of Presbyteriaus, can see
any such union in this. If a Consociation of Congregationalists, or a Synod of Presbyterians were to gregationalists, or a Synod of Presbyterians were to interfere in the diet of the members connected with the words of fury and denunciation which would be called forth by such a measure. But now it is only the Pope—only a foreign power that interferes in these matters, and there is no conceivable danger. It is not the Congregationalists or the Presbyterians—so that 'alters the case.' [Ct. Obs.]

SIRNAMES.—On taking promiscuously a hundred names from a General Directory, Mr. Merritt found the proportion of the different classes to be as fol-

Names of countries, towns, or villages Attributes, qualities, or nicknames Trades or professions Patronymics Natural objects of productions Not comprised in any of the above.

A new theological and religious books—the following are just received, viz.

THE SPIRIT OF HEBREW POETRY, by J. G. Herder,

Also, a new supply of

The Christian Philosopher, or, the connection of Science and
Philosophy with Heligion. Illustrated with engravings. By
The Philosophy of a Future State.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIANITY VINDICATED, in seven discourses on the external evidences of the New Testament. By John H. Hopkins, D. D. Spirit of Hebrew Poetry. By J. G. Herder.

The Boy's Own Week Day Book. Keeper's Travels in search of his master.

The Progressive Experience of the Heart. By Mrs. Stevens. A Substitutive of Seenes in the United A Substitutive of Seenes in the United A Substitutive of the Campaigns of the British arms. A Subaltern in America, comprising his Narrative of the Cam-paigns of the British army at Baltimore, Washington, &c., dur-ing the late War. 1 vol. Service Adost: comprising the personal narrative of a Basica-tant of the Campaign of the

Naval Officer, during the late War.
For Sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill. Oct. 16.

OR, A Guide to the Thoughtful. By Robert Philip, of Maberly chapel.
"I have been dwelling on the sides of Eternity."

From the London edition. Contents.—The duty of realizing Eternity. The possibility of realizing Eternity. The possibility of realizing Eternity. The excuses for not realizing Eternity. Nominal Faith, from not realizing Eternity. Nominal Faith, before a life, Eternity realized in the sauctuary. Eternity realized at the Sauctuary. Eternity realized at the Sauctuary. Eternity realized at the Sauctuary. This day jublished by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Oct. 10.

ILLY, WAIT & CO., 121, Washington street, Dec. 16.

ILLY, WAIT & CO., 121, Washington street, have for sale,

Blackwood, No. 29. Contents—Tom Cringle's Log, concluded)—Rev. Charies Boynton.—Bir Eustace—Hymns of Life—
Wood Hymn—The Water Lilly—The Departure—Nights of
Meas—On the Financial Policy of Mr. Pitt and his successors—
The Life of a Benneerth—Birtish Tropical Coloniese.

Street of the Animal Kingdom, as well and backed be Botany, Vegetable
Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, &c.

The Practical Dyer, with references to patterns of the several
colors, numbered in rotation, and attached to the work, to which
are annexed Miscellaneous Receipts for cotton, silk and woollen
goods, without patterns.—Price Slo per copy.

The above valuable work is recommended by Wm. Barrett,
Eaq., and nther eminent dyers at Roshury, Lowell, Lynn, &c.,
and communicates information in the art of dyeing nowhere else

A Shabit in this country comparison his necessity of the Com-

nd communicates information in the art of dyeing nowhere else occasible in this country.

A Subaltern in America, comprising his narrative of the Cam-nigns of the British Army at Baltimore, Washington, &c. &c., during the late war.

The Man-of-War's-Man-by the author of Tom Cringle's Log.
In 2 vols.

Oct. 16.

I TIRST NO. JUVENILE REPOSITORY, for Oct. 1833, in a very neat and pretty style, is published weekly. Containing Cordelin and James, Explanations of the Lord's Prayer, &c. Subscriptions received for the Repository by JAMES B. DAVIS, 302 Washington acreet.

Child's Book of the Atmosphere.

of the laws of health, and of life. Of course no man has a nativel on the instrumental in the subject can be instrumental in making laws which shall authorise thin to do it, And no man acquainted with the subject can be instrumental in making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and making laws which shall authorise others to do it, and the lusance of the highest importance, not only to the medical profession, but to men of science peralty in the total contains and delusions with which the mind may be effected.

A physician was once called to see a man laboring under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that he was converted into a tea pot. And when the physician endeavored to riding under the fancy that

American Quarterly Observer .-- No. 2. Hume, as a litstorian, by the Rev. L.

Musical Cyclopedia.

Musical Cyclopedia.

James Loring, No. 132 Washington street, has in press a Musical Cyclorenty, embracing a complete musical dictionary; in which the theory and practice of music are familiarly developed and illustrated by namerous examples. It will contain at a small expense, all that information which appears to be demanded by a large class in the community who are now becoming interested in the subject of music, both as a science and an art. The student will find much in it to satisfy his currisosity and enlarge his mind, on the principles of music; the causes of the different combinations, and of the effects produced by their different combinations, and the laws of such combinations; together with some sketches of the history of music. For the practical musician, it will contain instruction in barmony, including fundamentals, thereogen, and figured bases is and particular

POLYGLOT BIBLE -- Large Size.

POLYGLOT BIBLE--Large Size.

Will.IIAM PFIRCE has just published, an edition in royal octave, of the English version of the POLIGLOT BIBLE. containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Marginal Readings, and a full and original selection of References to parallel and illustrative passages.

This edition of the Hibble is printed on fine and white paper. The selection of the Hibble is printed on fine and white paper, and in the evening. The forest have been examined by competent persons, and carefully read and compared with the English copy published in London by Bagster. It is bound in a meat and substantial manner, and embellished with two elegant engravings on steel.—The merit of the Polyslot Bible is shready proved in the great sales of the Philadelphia Packet edition, and the Publishers of the octave ony submit the following Extract of a Recommendation to the Philadelphia Edition, signed by Rev. Measer. Thomas M'hatley, G. T. Bedrik, Stephen H. Tyng, Jos. Sanfyod, W. T. Branty, Too. H. Skinner, and W. We are satisfied, diver coreful reviews of this work, but he we want to the work, but the way we have the total conditions of the satisfied, diver a coreful twister of the work, but the We are satisfied, diver a coreful twister of the work, but the

tion, and the Publishers of the octave copy submit the following Extract of a Recommendation to the Philadelphia Edition, signed by Rev. Mesers. Thomas M. Juley, G. T. Bedeil, Mophen H. Thans, Jan. Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, Thos. H. Skinner, and Thos. Natural Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, Thos. H. Skinner, and Thos. Nature of the Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, Thos. H. Skinner, and Thos. Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, Thos. Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, The Sanghod, R. T. Bisantiy, and the marginal references and readings are more correct and useful for all common purposes, than any other Biling extra Those or Canne, Scott, Brown, Blancy, Ostervald, and others, are too numerous, and many of them entirely useless to the Christian in the closet, or the scholar in the class; while those of the Polyglot are few, yet containing all that is highly important, and by a very ingenious arrangement, are placed without convision in a small middle column, without injuring or obscuring the face of the page."

Oct. 9.

ZEUNER'S MUSICAL MANUAL

ZEUNER'S MUSICAL MANUAL
for Sabbath Schools.

DUBLISHED by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., No. 59,
Washington street, and for sale by the Booksellers generally. Containing Old and New Sacred Tunes, harmonized in an easy style, in two and three parts. Arranged and composed by Charles Zeuner, Oganist at the Park street Church, and to the Handel and Hayda Society. 50 centes single—\$5 a dox.

Lent effect of the Church of the Church of the Handel and Hayda Society. 50 centes single—\$5 a dox.

Lent effect of the Handel of the Handel and Hayda Society. 50 centes single—\$5 a dox.

Lent effect of the Handel of the Musical Manual, which is well adapted to the wants and capacities of Sabbath School Papils.

The colitivation of the voice in the strains of materials of the Handel of

are nas oven taken in reference to the season that conclusive, greater number of the tunes are original; the remainder as of tunes selected from the Author's other publications; and the selected from the Author's other publications; and Basse, or for three Techles, An Introduction to the Trending is introduced into the work in a plain and simple by question, answer and fibrartation.

Edjawing is selected from numerous recommendatory necessaries as the Publishers.

trees received by the Publishers.

"We are highly pleased with this work, and condully recommental its swell calculated to answer the very commendable
purpose for which it is designed. We wish it every success
which the talents of its author, or its own intrinsic merit dees. Sabbath Schools should certainly be furnished with it, and

Polynesian Researches. By William Ellis. Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir of, III. Polynesian Researches. 2. In Polynesian Researches. 2. Interfer Scott. Parts 3 and 4. O. 6. Select Library of Modern French Literature. 2. Parts 3. Parts 1. Parts 2. Parts 2.

AS Just received by the late arrivals, a fresh supply of Exo-List Gettles, of verious qualities, iso, for sale, Butler's S. F. Letter Paper, at manufacturers' es, to the trade; likele & Ca.'s Letter Paper, Pot and it Papers; Waters, Sealing Wax, law Powder; lak in bayes prices, to the trade; Biske & Co. St. Letter Paper, Can, Pot and Billiet Papers; Wafers; Scaling Wax, Ink Powder, Ink in boxes of 1 doz. each.

BIBLES—of quarto, octavo, 12mo and 12mo size; Polygiot
Bibles and Testaments; Pocket Bibles, with tucks.

JUVENILE BOOKS—A general assortment of Juvenile
Books, suitable for Liberius, with a variety of colored Toys.

ACCOUNT BOOKs—Legers, Journals, Waste, Quarto Account Books and Metro. Books. Blank Books ruled and manufactured to notitions.

The More of the State Engravings.

The More of the State Engraving of t

ured to patterns.

Carll.

CHOOL BOOKS.—A general assortment of School Books,

The Mother at Home, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott. E.

ak Cyphering Books and Copy Books at the lowest prices, by

with an Elegant Vignette, and handsomely bound in re
with an Elegant Vignette, and handsomely bound in ree dozen or single.
FINE CUTLERY -Redgers & Son's Silver Steel Razors,

FINE CUTLERY—Rodgers & Sours Silver New Landers, Penkinives and Scissors, FANCY ARTICLIS.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Wallets and Card Cuese, Visiting Cards, gilt edges and polished surface; Osbora's Water Colors, Pink Saucers, Bristol Board, Drawing Paper, Carbonated Paper, Fance Colored Papers and Gold Paper; English Tooth Brushes and Dressing Combis Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, of various patterns, Wedgewood and Glass Insteaded, Ladies's thomas beautifully, hourd in Morrecto, with Tooth Powder; Window Soup, Kulder's Superior Indetable Ind., neutranted; Chess men Screen Handles; Dissected Maps; Lucinary and Color of the Colo Tooth Powder, these men, Screen Handres, bearanted; Chess men, Screen Handres, for Matches, &c. &c. ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.

ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.

set the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity into which I could introduce my fingers and thumb; astonished with the novelty, again and again I explored the wound, and first marvelling at the extra-jored the wound, and first marvelling at the extra-jored the wound, and first marvelling at the extra-jored the case, I set myself about the extra-jored the wound, and first marvelling at the extra-jored the wound at the extra-jored the extra-jored the properties of the left marvelling at the extra-jored the properties of the left marvelling at the extra-jored the properties of the left marvelling at the extra

Foster on Decision of Character. TWHS day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, Essays, in a Series of Letters on the following subjects; On a man's writing memoris of hinself. On Decision of Chraneter. On the application of the cruther formantic. On some of the causes by which evangelical religious has been reindered less acceptable.

which evangelical relation has been rendered less acceptible to persons of cultivated tasts. By John Foster, Author of Giorge French and Charles and Charles of the Age of the American from the Eighth London of the Age of the Charles of this edition have been re-written, thus rendering it in point of the the Age of the You recollect, I pressure, what he asys respecting romantic fitedship. I fear his remarks are too true. He is certainly a man of great discerging, and has an extensive knowledge of human nature. I was surprised to observe with what facility he makes the minutest events in nature subservient to the design of his work; and how, even those circumstances or occurrences of life which we should judge of no importance, are, by him, recorded with an accuracy of recollection which we admire, and energy of expression which makes them more fully illustrate his ideas, than, perhaps, any thing else could have done." Oct. 9.

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is.
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The Holy Bible in the common version, with amendments of the Language. By Nosh Webster, L. L. D.

Guttaff's Journal of two voyages along the Coast of China, in BEAD RAGS.—Just opened, a supply of Read Dr. Griffin on the Doctrine of Divine Efficiency, defended gaginat certain modern Speculations.

Soil Discipline. By Henry Foster Burder.

Oct. 9.

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COMPRISING the personal Narrative of a British Naval Offi-cer during the late war. Two volumes in one. Law Library. No. 4. Treatical Treatise on the Law con-cerning Lunaries, Idiots, and persons of unsound mind: with an appendix of the Statutes of England, Ireland and Scottand, rela-ting to such persons, and precedents and bills of cost. By Leon-of Shelford Kon. ing to such persons, and precedents and bills of cost. By Leon-red Shelford, Esq.
Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, to Sir Horace Sanni, British Envoy at the Court of Tuscany. Edited by Lord Dover. 2 vols. 12mo.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1834.
Part 2. Valpy's National Gailery of Painting and Sculpture. Just received by LHLLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington Oct. 9.

American Annals of Education.

American Annals of Education.

WHIS DAY PIBLISHED by ALLEN & TICKNOR, AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION. Edited by William C. Woodbridge.

CONTEXTS OF NO. 10. Vol. 3. Education in New Hampshire. Essay on the Chippews Language. Autholography of Zerah Colburn. Professional Education of Teachers. American Institute of Institution. Report of the Directors of the American School Agents' Society. Arthur Lewis: or The Schoolmaster. Geology. Misselfancous..-Intelligence.-Netices.

ALSO,—Scientific Tracts, Nos. 12 & 13. Oct. 9.

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MINE JOY

RELIG Sabbath SABBATH SCHO

MR. EDITOR,—As you in cliums to various common chools allow me to call the rangain to the Monthly Co-ect which in the opinion of noticed with pleasure over the signature of 'A' 'With him I would say most important, e er," With him I would say if not the most important, e uous place among the mean ration to save souls. This assented to in every church it leving this, what fruits shou from our churches, as such members? The end for w minly is, to build up the For this they act, for this the y we should expect that pricertify their interest in the S me to ask if this is actually. to ask if this is actually

me to ask if this is actually the conference room, and which engross the feelings a of Christians in ardent property of the control of the co nembers? Or again, if we not witness the morning and abbath School devoutly re Heave these questions to hristian, trusting that the lousands already in Sabbath lemn consideration and a corecollected that our Sabbath sepulchar of south if here e sepulchre of souls, if not e Spirit of God. In vain ound, and Paul may plar pe is, that the bumble, & ople of God, accompanied m, will prevail with God ese prayers, he will nour. se prayers, he will pour u So far as my own knowle ry much practical infidelity ople of God in regard to S

ople of God in regard to S, y take action as an index o ppose, that if children are nool, the whole duty is do; is the fact. That no do. I should say, the corner sto It is laying open the way.

It is a stepping stone to tance, than the salvation of Asiair is some of the control of the salvation of the salvation

(gracious provision!) to nic rk.

When the Sabbath School of his labors and his couns in the countenance of your 1 operation? And let it here ions speak louder than wo uniry, how shall we manifes h Schools by action? I will che must commend itself to emec. Let the second Mounth find you in the Concers shall attendance there give words to the teacher, and a be head, your hand, and abouged in this blessed, this in trunch to ask? Leve Caylou profess to have tasted, ans

SABBATH SCI ONE SESSION A r correspondent G. S. I appily anticipated som otherwise have made by

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et with a distinguished frien
ther day, who at once ente
on the subject of my lateess
retail distinction to be made em to overlook." seem to overlook."

proceeded to remark that iddren in our Sabbath Schorent treatment. One sort a of professing Christians or clend church; the other belowt often seem is to the sort of the seem is to the sort of the seem is to the sort of the seem is to the seem is to the seem is the seem is to the seem is the seem ot often seen in the sanctu-little whether their child. Jast class would be idle or ey were not in the Sabbath work of mercy to gather the s and hedges and keep them two sessions of the same day ose who regard religion and rently situated; they can their parents at home; and ession of the Sabbath School necessary,—perhaps injur these arguments, which ible, it is my present purpe If the distinction in question

mpracticable.

compared with the other, ls as six to one, at the lea fter, then, and teach them to r but once; would probable ally among the pupils but a

f the distinction were made my objections. I object to the School in a day, first, betthis, secondly, because the the original and true intentially, because it is calcula se of religious instruction, isgusted with religion itself at it is an evil to have child unrestrained and breaking Unrestrained and breakin The evil has not been over to force them into the with them which is likely with them which is likely them with this almost only them with this almost only em, is an evil still greater, ses of the Sabbath School e as the nature of religious to would be altered. But as are a terror to their pup r assume an austere or glocew use language which the aderstand, just so long will ectly benefited by their effectione which has once an II continue toproduce this e continue toproduce this, although the dose si d; so religious truth, pr labbath School, if it do n sabbath School, if it do not in an of conversion, of which the probability, becomes in the oftener it is repeated, if will be nauseated with religious conversation. I hat a host of practical infiring in her own bosom orst sort of infidels, too, a least suspected. I must in conviction, that never ormation has there been real infidelity—and this, as since the day of Saluhat admitted that a few are opinion greater multitude.

opinion greater multitude he broad road from the Sah r from its influences, than n conceived.

k of the "influences" of the
this way, because I do not
ell, to a very great extent, t
Those now in Sabbath Se
inne nominal Christians the
will continue to attend che ontinue to attend

nerally, from habit, and t because they care muc